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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Observance of the Fourth of July in Vienna.

Success of the New United States Loan in Europe.

One Hundred Men Suffocated in a Mexican Mine.

Confirmation of the Success of the Juarez Party.

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Curious Case of Shooting by a Somnambulist.

THE FOURTH IN VIENNA.

Dinner Given by Mr. Jay—Foreign Ambassadors All Present—Count Beust on the Treaty of Washington and Arbitration.

VIENNA, July 5.—The American Minister, Hon. JOHN JAY, gave a grand dinner on the 4th inst., at which all the Ambassadors of the Court of Vienna were present. Count BEUST proposed the health of President GRANT, who, he said, was the Chief of the great Republic whose brave soldiers had reconquered the Union, and whose swords were now turned to olive-branches. Mr. JAY expressed the opinion that the Anglo-American treaty would prevent wars hereafter by the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration. Count BEUST, in reply, doubted the ability of any Power to restrain the natural quarrelsomeness of mankind, and said that hitherto mediation had only been tolerated and arbitration rejected. Count BEUST expressed his sincere belief that the United States were friendly toward all Powers, and concluded by toasting the long life and prosperity of the Great Republic. Speeches were made by other prominent personages, in all of which the most friendly sentiments were expressed toward the United States.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The United States Loan—Growing Discontent With the Cable Companies—Wreck of the Steamer Gambia.

LONDON, July, 6.—The Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. RICHARDSON, who is in London, reports the complete success in his negotiations for the sale of the new American five per cent. bonds. The *Submarine Messenger*, a journal devoted to the interests of deep-sea telegraphing, says the Atlantic Cable Companies have adopted an irritating course, which occasions great dissatisfaction and general protest in this country. The Government is anxious to increase the facilities of the Press. From this fact the cable companies should take a lesson. The Press, however, will protect itself, and the Press and the public are allies. We must have an effective opposition. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has already set the ball going, and the movement is spreading. The existing companies pay ten per cent. to their stockholders. The growing business of Germany is looking out for a line, which the galled public is in the right temper to encourage. The steamer *Gambia* has been totally wrecked in Algoa Bay. No details have been received.

The Tichborne Case—Prince Frederick William in London—Health of the Emperor of Germany.

LONDON, July 6.—The jury in the Tichborne case privately informed the Judge they were convinced that the plaintiff was an impostor, and that they were ready to give a verdict to that effect without hearing a single witness for the defense. The Judge refused to give his consent, and the trial will proceed. FREDERICK WILLIAM, Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, accompanied by the Princess VICTORIA, arrived in London this evening, and was received at the station by the Prince and Princess of WALES. The Crown Prince brings with him the Order of the Black Eagle, which he will confer on Count BERNSTORFF, the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Emperor WILLIAM has nearly recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism.

MEXICO.

The Probable Election of Juarez Confirmed—Violence and Fraud Practiced by All Parties—Quiet Condition of Affairs—A Mine Disaster.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30, via HAVANA, July 6.—Trustworthy information received here is that JUAREZ will have a majority over LERDO and DIAZ jointly, and that the choice of a President will not devolve upon Congress. The Juarists will also have a majority in Congress. It is not deemed likely now that any attempt will be made to inaugurate a revolution; but, if an attempt is made, there is confidence that the revolution begun would soon have an end. All parties were guilty of violence and frauds at the elections, and a Commission appointed by Congress has declared the elections in the capital illegal. However, the people are very little concerned about the elections; the politicians seem to be the only ones exercised about them. A reorganization of the Cabinet is expected in September. The country is quiet. Business is dull, but mining is increasing, and the mines abandoned since the war with Spain are again worked. The Spanish Minister is well received. There is great dissatisfaction manifested about the Tehuantepec Canal project. The Californians who propose to build a railroad from Acapalco to the capital, and to run steamers from Guaymas to Ventora, demand a liberal concession. The Vera Cruz Railroad has reached Cordova, and will be finished to the capital by the end of the year. By the fire in the Quebradilla Mine, at Zacatecas, over 100 miners were suffocated.

Republican County Convention in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.—The Republican County Convention met here today, and by acclamation nominated for members of the State Constitutional Convention, Hon. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT, Judge EDWARD CANTWEL and GEORGE L. MABSON. The latter gentleman is a colored lawyer who was recently admitted to the Bar, and who is now a member of the Legislature.

THE KUKLUX.

Examination of the Mississippi Conspirators—Ten Bailed and the Others Held in Default.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.—A special dispatch from Oxford, Miss., last evening, to the *Avalanche*, says: In the Kuklux cases the closing argument by the defense was resumed by Col. DOWD. He said the indictment was murder of citizens of the State of Mississippi by citizens of the same State. He argued that the power to determine a cause of that character was given by the people to the State Government before the formation of the Constitution of the United States. He said the first count in the indictment, which charged the defendant with murder by conspiracy and in disguise, was founded on the prohibitive powers of the United States, and not in the grant of power to the Government. The second count was founded on the Civil Rights bill, and the Enforcement act. He contended that an indictment found on the prohibitory power in the Constitution was absurd, and said the whole legislation of Congress on the Civil Rights bill and the Enforcement law was directed to the protection of citizens of the United States and not to persons. Judge HILLS held that life and liberty among the communities were intended to be secured under the amended Constitution, and where two or more persons conspire together to deprive a citizen of the United States of them they violated the Enforcement act. Ten of the prisoners were released on bail, the others are held in default. Col. LAMAR's name was restored to the roll of the Court on the motion of the District-Attorney.

Conservative Innocence—No Kuklux—No Outrages—Another Story from a Victim.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Kuklux Investigating Committee today examined Judge PETTIS and Col. PUGH, of Alabama. Their testimony was corroborative of the evidence previously given by Gov. LINDSAY and other Conservative witnesses, that no such organization as Kuklux exists in Alabama, and that good order and respect for the law prevail in that State. Col. PUGH at the outbreak of the war was member of Congress from Alabama, and was afterward a member of the Confederate Congress from the same State. J. M. JUSTICE, of Rutherford County, North Carolina, a prominent native Republican member of the Legislature of that State, was examined at great length prior to the examination of Messrs. PETTIS and PUGH, and gave very direct testimony in relation to affairs in his section. He testified that some three weeks ago a party of forty or fifty armed and disguised men came to his house, took him out of bed, and, in the presence of his family, beat him fearfully with clubs and pistols. They then carried him into the woods, and threatening his life, made him promise not to come to Washington to testify before this Committee concerning various outrages which had been previously committed in that vicinity. They then left him, and he managed to get home, where he was confined to his bed for three weeks from the effects of severe internal injuries caused by his beating. JUSTICE swore he believed this and similar outrages were part of a regular system of political intimidation, and were not merely neighborhood quarrels. He believed firmly in the existence of the Kuklux Klan in North Carolina.

DISTRESSING HOMICIDE.

Shot by a Somnambulist—A Curious Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6. — This morning, about 1 o'clock, a distressing shooting affair happened at the home of Mr. HENRY BARTOL, No. 2,137 Spruce-street. Mr. BARTOL is about twenty-three years of age, and is proprietor of an extensive sugar refinery, No. 1,012 Passyunk-road. On Saturday last, his wife and children went into the country to remain about two weeks. Mr. BARTOL invited a young man named HORACE P. ROBINSON, to remain in the house with him to keep him company. Mr. ROBINSON is about twenty-three years of age, a son of D. M. ROBINSON, and resides at No. 902 Walnut-street. The two young men were in the same class at the Polytechnic College, and since graduating have continued to be intimate friends. Mr. ROBINSON went to the house of Mr. BARTOL last evening, and the two retired about 11 o'clock, both occupying the same bed in the second story front room. Mr. BARTOL has been in the habit of walking in his sleep, and he has also been nervous upon the subject of robbers, as he discovered five men in his room about a year ago, and at that time his room was robbed of articles valued at about $300. Then he purchased a four-barreled pistol, and it has been his habit to examine the weapon, to see if it was in proper condition, every night previous to going to bed. Last night before retiring he had a conversation with his friend about robbers, and showed him the pistol. After going to bed he says he remembers nothing until aroused by the exclamation, "HARRY, is that you?" "I am afraid you have hit me." He had the pistol in his hand then, and remarked: "My God! that cannot be so." He immediately rushed around to the bed, tore the shirt from Mr. ROBINSON, and found that he was wounded in the breast. He then propped him up between two pillows and went for and got the services of Drs. LEECH and PACKARD. They dressed the wound, which was considered dangerous. Mr. BARTOL then went for his father, and the father of Mr. ROBINSON was also notified. Mr. BARTOL surrendered himself to the authorities, and is now in custody of Lieut. THOMAS, of the Reserve Corps. The affidavit of Mr. ROBINSON was taken, this morning, by HENRY TUNISON, Esq., Notary Public. He declares that he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately felt a pain in his breast, which hurt him severely. He believes that he was shot by HARRY BARTOL, but on his honor as a gentleman he believes that the shot was fired by Mr. BARTOL while he was asleep. The symptoms of Mr. ROBINSON were very favorable this afternoon, and the physicians declare that there is a strong probability of his recovery. The affair is a sad one, and has caused great distress to the relatives of the two young men.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., July 6.—In the Senate this afternoon the House resolutions removing, by address, Sheriff MULTON, of Rockingham County, and HAMILTON C. PERKINS, Judge of Probate for Merrimac County, were passed. There is no prospect of an adjournment this week. The removal of the Sheriff of Rockingham County, and the Judge of Probate for Merrimac, cannot be considered as committing Senator SMITH to a general party removal, as the officers removed were supported but feebly by the Republicans, and no regrets are expressed at the action taken. The Governor has appointed WILLIAM T. FRYCE as Fish Commissioner for the State, vice EDWARD WATKINS, of Portsmouth, Commissioner of the old Board, deceased.

Lynch Law in Illinois—A Man Hanged for the Murder of his Own Child.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A special from Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill., says that a crowd of citizens from that town and the surrounding country, to the number of nearly one thousand, including men, women and children, proceeded to the jail in that place last night and took thesefrom MARTIN MERA, who had brutally murdered his son, a lad of ten years, proceeded with him to a place near at hand, where, after giving him twenty minutes to pray, a rope was placed around his neck, thrown over a limb of a tree, and hundreds of ready hands hauled him up, and held him suspended until he was dead. The leader of the daring party was Dr. DANIELS, of Gilman, and he and his abettors claim that MERA could only have been convicted of manslaughter, and for that reason they were justified in putting the arch fiend beyond the reach of mercy. MERA, previous to his death, renounced Masonry, and readopted Catholicism.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Shock of an Earthquake—Fires—A Water-Spout on the Central Pacific—Italians and the Pope—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Bislia yesterday, but no damage was done. SWAIN'S smelting-works at Truckee were burned yesterday, also MCCAUD'S reduction-works at Hamilton, Nevada. At Fort Grass Valley, yesterday morning, several clothing-stores were burned, involving a loss of $15,000. A water-spout passed over Bowen, Reno and Truckee, Nevada, yesterday. It washed a large wall of earth and rocks upon the track of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the west-ward-bound freight-train was thrown from the track. Considerable damage was done, but no lives were lost. BARSTOW, of San Francisco, who shot himself in the head last week, the bullet lodging in the brain, is recovering. Some Italians hoisted a flag inscribed "Viva Itali-Roma Capitale." Ultra Catholics took umbrage at the display, and made threats to tear down the flag. The Italians are now parading the streets, carrying American flags, and shouting "Viva GARIBALDI." "Down with the Pope." A third-part of the City of Yreka was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $300,000. The Fourth was celebrated in a spirited manner throughout the Pacific States. No serious accidents are reported. DENNIS AHE, after rescuing his wife and children from a fire in their boarding-house on Third-street, determined to save his money, when he was overcome by the smoke and perished in the flames.

JOHN J. MONAHAN was shot dead by one FOX in an affray at Pioche City, Nevada, on the Fourth. FOX is in custody. Judge STANLEY today sentenced DAVID CALDERWOOD to pay a fine of $500 and to five days' imprisonment for contempt of Court in re-entering his property, from which he had been dispossessed by order of the Court, and doubled the amount on CALDERWOOD, remarking audibly to his attorney, while the Judge was speaking, "That is a lie." The semi-annual review of the trade of San Francisco shows a healthy increase over former years. There is a large accumulation of coin and bullion here. The miners of Amador County offer to stop the strike, and resume work at the old rates, provided the military are removed; but the owners of the mine refuse to receive them back on any terms. The troops will remain in possession of the mines, which will be worked by new gangs.

A National Police Convention in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Capt. MCDONOUGH, Chief of Police of this city, left, last evening, for Washington, on matters connected with the National Police Convention, to be held in this city next Fall. It is the intention of Capt. MCDONOUGH to consult with Secretary FISH, and, through him, to open up a communication with foreign countries in regard to their police, detective and reformatory systems. He will afterward visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Boston, Providence, New-Haven, Buffalo and Cleveland, stopping at all the large towns on the way; then to Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans and Mobile. At these places he will confer with the heads of the Police Department, and prepare the way for a successful conference of the Captains of the Police and Mayors of the principal cities on the continent. Capt. THOMAS O'NEIL will act as Chief of Police of this city during the absence of Capt. MCDONOUGH.

Trotting in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 6.—The races today were well attended. The three-minute race was won by *Ed. Foster*, of Albion, N. Y., in three straight heats. Time—2:39, 2:37½, 2:39. *Susan*, of Cambridge City, Ind., took second money, and *Silver Sides*, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., third. In the 2:39 race, the first heat was won by *Red Cloud*, of Edenburg, Ind.; time, 2:32½; and the second by *John Feros*, of Detroit; time, 2:30. The race was postponed until to-morrow, owing to alleged foul play on the part of *Feros'* driver.

The Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, July 6.—The House today passed a general Railroad law by a vote of 129 to 57. The bill consolidating the Hartford and New-Haven and New-York and New-Haven Roads was discussed till the hour of adjournment, and the discussion will be resumed on Friday.

Difficulties of Southern Politicians—Who is Eligible Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writes as follows:

"The political contest in our county waxeth warm, and the success of the Conservative Party will depend in a great measure on the careful selection of its standard-bearers. Shall we place in nomination for the Senate or House of Delegates any one as to the eligibility of whom there is a doubt under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United State Constitution? It seems to the writer we should not, as by so doing we will jeopardize the success of the party, and the political complexion of our next Legislature. The vital question then, Messrs. Editors, to be solved by the people before any nominations are made, is who is and who is not laboring under disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution? And when this question is solved, to be careful not to place in nomination any person about whom there is even a doubt as to their eligibility. Is a person who, as a member of the Virginia Legislature before the war, took an oath to support the United States Constitution, and afterwards engaged in war against the United States eligible to a seat in the General Assembly of Virginia under the present Constitution of Virginia, and the Fourteenth Amendment? Assuredly not. That amendment declares that no person shall hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, &c. Now it is contended that this amendment (though its framers intended to embrace our legislative officers) strictly construed, does not embrace a member of our State Legislature, because such a member is not an officer of the State of Virginia, and holds no office under the State, as provided for in the Fourteenth Amendment by the words 'hold any office, civil or military,' &c. Now, Messrs. Editors, I wish no one was disqualified; but we must accept and carry out this amendment in good faith. So let us see if a Senator or member of the House of Delegates is not a legislative officer of the State of Virginia.

Article 5, section 5, of our present Constitution says the 'legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Delegates;' and section 3 of article 5 declares that the Senators first elected under this Constitution in districts bearing odd numbers shall vacate their offices 'at the end of two years;' and section 5, article 5, further declares 'the removal of any person elected to either branch of the General Assembly from the city, county, town or district for which he was elected, shall vacate his office.' Now, who can vacate an office but an officer who fills it? Still, it is speciously contended this is no office under the Fourteenth Amendment in the teeth of plain words. The Constitution of '51 recognizes these as members throughout, and if the members to be elected were to hold under it, this strained construction of the Fourteenth Amendment might do, but not so under our present Constitution, which is now, together with the Fourteenth Amendment, binding on us all, and which recognizes these members as officers which were not officers under the Constitution of '51, but which, being now officers, are disqualified. Cannot the question be settled by the State Executive Committee, and save our party this strife and contention as to the eligibility of candidates?"

WASHINGTON.

How the Civil Service Commission Investigations are Progressing.

Base-Ball Manufacture—The Japan Commission—Revenue Decision—The War Claims—Letter from Controller Brodhead—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Civil Service Commission has taken no positive action of any kind as yet, but is employed in investigations into the practical workings of the various departments and bureaus of the Government. From the known views of the members of the Commission it may be safely predicted that the tenure of office of Government employes will not be arbitrarily fixed. Since the appointments once made, the responsibility of each office would be thrown from its chief into the hands of clerks who could not be made accountable except in extraordinary instances. The principal question which demands the attention of the Commission, though it may not have arisen in the precise form, is, how shall the power or motive to remove one person for no reason but to create a place for another, be taken away? With this problem solved, it is generally believed the tenure of office will be regulated by the demands of efficient service. What shall be done with the thirty thousand Postmasters is one of the practical questions just now under examination.

THE BASE-BALL MANUFACTURE.

The census returns present some interesting information in regard to the manufacture of base-balls. It appears that two establishments at Natic, Mass., are devoted exclusively to the making of balls, and doubtless many are made in manufactories mainly employed in other business, which are not specially returned. One of the establishments at Natic has $10,000 capital, employs six men, fifty women, and twenty children, and makes 30,000 dozen balls per year, valued at $42,000. It uses six tons rubber waste, 8,000 pounds woolen yarn, and 1,600 sides of horse-hides. The other establishment has $2,500 capital, employs one man, ten women and three children, and makes 3,000 dozen balls, of the value of $8,350. It uses 1,000 pounds rubber waste, 1,500 pounds woolen yarn, and 400 sides horse hides. In both shops, $21,750 annually are paid for wages during the year. A company in New-York has $1,000 capital invested in making shirts and belts for base-ball players, and 2,000 yards of flannel and 3,000 yards of web are made up.

THE JAPAN COMMISSION.

Dr. STUART ELDRIDGE, of this city, is going to Japan as a member of the Commission under Gen. CAPRON. Dr. ELDRIDGE is a young man, but has already made an excellent reputation here as a lecturer in the medical course of Georgetown College and as Librarian of the Agricultural Department, the excellence of the library for the special use of the Department being greatly due to his research and judgment. Dr. ELDRIDGE was during a portion of the war Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. HOWARD'S Staff, with the rank of Major.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PATENT EXTENSION.

The Commissioner of Patents today extended the patent of JOHN P. MANNY, for improved harvesters, the extension to date from the 14th instant. The important features of this patent are the converging platform in combination with the rake, moving in the arc of a circle, and the mode of connecting the main frame with the axle.

POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Postmaster-General today appointed ABRAHAM ACKERMAN Postmaster at Warrentown, Mo., vice H. MIDDLEKAMP, removed; and JONATHAN S. HOLMES, Postmaster at Grand Lodge, Mich., vice JAMES A. WICKHAM, resigned.

THE WAR CLAIMS.

Second Controller BRODHEAD has addressed the following letter to the Third Auditor, in answer to the inquiries propounded by Col. C. D. PENNEBAKER:

"The repeal, by the act of July 12, 1870, of the indefinite appropriations in the act of March 3, 1849, to pay for horses, mules, and other property lost or destroyed in the military service, does not necessarily prevent action at the Treasury upon this class of claims. When an appropriation becomes exhausted or inapplicable, of course no account calling for a payment out of such appropriation can be officially stated, but where the law still declares that under certain conditions the value of property lost or destroyed 'shall be allowed and paid' by the United States, there is no legal objection to entertaining the claim, investigating the facts and evidence, and making an award, admitting it if valid or rejecting it if unfounded. The obligation created by law remains even in the absence of an appropriation to satisfy it. The Auditor can report the case as usual to the Controller, and if the latter affirms a finding in favor of a claimant the sum allowed stands as an adjudicated debt against the Government, to be paid when Congress shall make the necessary appropriation. After such appropriation shall have been made, it will only remain to state a formal account, calling for payment in the ordinary way by requisition and warrant of any award reported by the Auditor and confirmed by the Controller, or which may have been allowed by the Controller alone overruling an adverse decision of the Auditor."

THE MAIL SERVICE.

H. B. PETERSON, today, received the contract for a tri-weekly mail between New-Orleans and Vicksburg. A letter received here announces that Gen. SPINNER will leave Europe on the 28th inst. for this country.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where an amount of money less than a taxable sum is deposited in a savings bank, the aggregate of the original sum and the accrued interest become liable to taxation under section 100 of the act of June 30, 1864, amended. When together the original deposit is increased to the amount liable under that provision of law. Therefore a savings bank should not return a deposit of over $500 where the original deposit was less than that amount, but where the interest on the deposit allowed to remain and, added to the principal, exceeded $500.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving almost daily transfers a number of the new $100 gold certificates to the Treasury of the United States. These are sent to the Assistant Treasurer in response to requisitions whenever necessary. The demand for them does not seem to be very urgent.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The award of the bid to supply granite for the new State Department building will, it is thought, be decided as soon as Supervising Architect MULLETT returns to Washington. It has not been ascertained who is the lowest bidder, owing to the extensive and careful computation necessary to be made to establish that fact.

THE STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Supervising Steam-boat Inspectors are still testing various kinds of machinery, life-saving apparatus, &c., but have not reached an official conclusion upon any of the examinations yet made. The Board will remain in session probably from a week or ten days from the present time, when they hope to be ready to make a report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. BOWEN'S PARDON.

The pardon of C. C. BOWEN has not yet been received here, but is daily expected from Long Branch, as, in accordance with the President's request, the blank form was mailed to him on Saturday for his signature. In the meantime, Mr. BOWEN and Mrs. BOWEN are anxious expectants. Mrs. BOWEN has made repeated visits to the Department of State for information on the subject.

TWO NEW BANKS.

The Bates County National Bank of Butler, Mo., and the National Bank of Newberry, S. C., with a capital of $50,000 each, and the Second National Bank of Winona, Minn., with a capital of $100,000, were today authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business.

THE CROP REPORT.

The regular monthly statement of the condition of the crops for the first week in the present month, July, will not be ready at the Bureau of Agriculture before the latter part of next week. Unprecedentedly numerous and full reports from all sections of the country are now coming in, but until they shall all have been received, examined and collected it will be impossible to make even an approximate statement of the condition of the crops at this time. It may be stated, however, that the returns so far received in relation to the cotton crop continue to be unfavorable, being of a precisely similar character with those used in the preparation of the exhibit published last month.

THE CABINET.

Attorney-General AKERMAN is the only member of the Cabinet now in this city. Secretary FISH is in New-York; Secretary DELANO in Ohio; Secretary ROBESON in New-Jersey; Secretary BOUTWELL in Massachusetts; Secretary BELKNAP in Iowa, and Postmaster-General CRESWELL in Maryland.

TREASURY PAYMENTS.

The payments made by the Treasury during the month of June were as follows:

On account War Department	$4,966,308 79
On account Navy Department	1,181,295 65
On account Interior, Indians and pensions	3,722,020 96
On account civil and miscellaneous	5,896,536 49
Total	$15,766,161 89

The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt.

THE WASHINGTON LOAN.

In the Territorial Council to-night, the substitute for the bill of the Lower House, creating a loan of $4,000,000 to improve the streets and roads of the District of Columbia, was passed by a vote of 8 to 3. The House bill appropriated $4,500,000. The loan is to bear seven per cent. interest, payable in twenty years, and be paid, interest and principal, in coin, the interest semi-annually. No doubt the substitute will pass the Lower House. The debate on the substitute was protracted from 3 to 10½ o'clock P. M.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, July 6, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Thermometer, Degrees....	Direction of the Wind....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.03	78	....	Calm.	Fair.
Baltimore	29.88	75	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	29.80	72	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.64	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.01	83	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.14	70	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	29.86	71	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.96	80	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.83	73	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.44	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich	29.15	70	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Fort Benton	29.90	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.01	77	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.09	80	S.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.00	83	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.83	68	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.07	81	....	Calm.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	30.05	57	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.04	84	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
New-London	29.82	69	S. E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
New-Orleans	30.05	84	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.85	72	S. E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Norfolk	29.97	80	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Omaha	29.84	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.59	75	S. W.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Pittsburg	29.95	75	N.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Portland, Me.	29.79	67	S. W.	Fresh.	L. Rain.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.63	73	S. W.	Fresh.	L. Rain.
San Francisco	30.01	57	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga.	30.10	80	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.93	81	....	Calm.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.83	71	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Washington	29.84	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.11	81	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Burlington	29.82	75	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lynchburg	29.94	80	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cape May	29.87	72	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.78	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.74	60	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Marquette	29.72	64	....	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	29.95	70	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.03	73	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	29.95	82	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 7—1 A. M.—The central area of lowest pressure has moved eastward from Iowa since Wednesday night and is now on Lake Ontario. The pressure has fallen rapidly in the Middle and Eastern States. It has varied somewhat on the South Atlantic, and risen on the Gulf Coast. It is now rising on the Upper Lakes and in the North-west. Rain is reported today in Georgia, and rainy and threatening weather, after generally prevailing north of the Ohio, is now confined to Eastern Pennsylvania and eastward, the disturbance being especially severe on the coast. Clear and partially cloudy weather now prevail from Lake Erie to North Carolina and westward to the Rocky Mountains, with fresh winds from between the south-west and north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather, with light winds, will probably very generally prevail east of the Rocky Mountains on Friday, cloudy and clearing weather being confined to the New-England States. No serious disturbances are apprehended for our coast; those that are merely local are not considered.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	72	76	81	83	74
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.09	..	30.07	..	29.90

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahr., 73.

Highway Robbery.

About two months ago, Mr. FULLER, a young clerk employed by the builders of the Stevens' Battery, was knocked down on Hudson-street, Hoboken, and robbed of $600. The affair took place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while FULLER was on his way to the bank, and from the circumstances had evidently been carefully planned. The robbers ran to the Bremen dock and jumped into a small boat which was in waiting, and were rowed to New-York. The affair was worked up by Chief-of-Police DONOVAN and placed in the hands of the New-York detectives, who fixed the crime on two men, who finding they were watched, left the City. The men, whose names were MARTIN BRODERICK and MIKE DONOVAN, returned to New-York on Sunday, and on Wednesday night were arrested by Detective FINN. They were taken yesterday morning before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and as the Justice stated his intention of holding them until a requisition could be procured, they concluded not to make one necessary, and were delivered to the Hoboken officers. An examination was had yesterday afternoon before Recorder BOHNSTED, at which young FULLER, though stating his belief that BRODERICK was the man who knocked him down, refused to swear to his identity. The examination was then postponed until this morning.

An Octogenarian Commits Suicide.

From the Troy Times, July 6.

About six weeks ago JAMES KINGSLEY, an old man eighty-three years of age, living with his son-in-law, MYSON-MILLER, at Comstock's Landing, disappeared from home, and although search was made, no trace of him could be found until Friday last, when his grandson, a little boy of twelve years, discovered his remains in a vacant house on the farm of Hon. I. V. BAKER, Jr. A bottle labeled "laudanum" was found lying by his side, showing the manner of his death. It appears that after leaving house he went to Whitehall, purchased the laudanum, and then returned to the place where his body was found and committed suicide. In his pockets were found a purse containing between $4 and $5, a pocket knife, and also a piece of paper, upon which was written with a pencil the following words:

"Trouble and trouble, for my wife and family are gone; for I have no friends on earth, but I hope I have some in heaven. And my home is gone, but I will try to seek a better home for Christ's sake. He will prepare a better home for them that love Him. But my children want to get rid of taking care of me. But I shall trust in the Lord for a home."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gen. SHEPARD, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Missouri, will publish a card today in St. Louis, in reply to a paragraph published in the Washington *Chronicle* of July 3, in which he flatly denies ever having taken any action whatever against Gen. SMITH or against Supervisor MCDONALD, or having asked President GRANT, directly or indirectly, to remove either.

President GRANT was serenaded last evening at Newark, N. J., by the authorities and a large concourse of citizens at the residence of Senator FRELINGHUYSEN. He briefly acknowledged the compliment. Speeches were made by Senator Frelinghuysen, Secretary Robeson, Cortlandt Parker, Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, and Gen. Porter.

A terrible storm of wind and rain, accompanied by fearful lightning, passed over Moundsville, West Virginia, twelve miles below Wheeling, yesterday afternoon. The stockade around the West Virginia Penitentiary was blown down and one prisoner escaped. Houses were unroofed and great quantities of grain destroyed.

The dead body of JOHN O'BRIEN was found on Wednesday near Keightley's Station, on the Mississippi, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and an examination showed that he had been murdered, fourteen wounds having been found on his body. Two Irishmen, who left Sedalia, Mo., with O'BRIEN last Friday, have been arrested.

One of the finest regattas ever sailed on the St. Lawrence River took place at Quebec on Wednesday. There was a stiff wind, but all sailed without reefing a tack. The yachts rounded the winning buoy in the following order: The *Shannon, Dauntless, Gauntlet* and *Ruby*.

At Elgin, Ill., on Wednesday, W. HORTON and JACKSON DAVIS, who were engaged in a lawsuit, met on HORTON'S farm. HORTON ordered DAVIS off, when the latter drew a revolver and fired three shots at HORTON, one of which took effect, seriously but not fatally wounding him.

A heavy fog prevailed most of yesterday morning, at Cape Island, and none of the yachts which participated in the regatta ventured to leave for New-York. MAXWELL'S steam-yacht *Mischief* started at 10 o'clock. The other yachts waited for the lifting of the fog.

During the storm in Nebraska, Wednesday night, a train on the Fremont and Blair Railroad was lifted from the track, and was blown twenty feet from the rails. An infant was killed, the mail agent fatally wounded, and fifteen persons hurt.

A man named DE LALLANDE recently murdered M. VONNE, the Mayor of the town of Saché, in the Department of Indre-et-Loire. The Cure of the parish, while bringing oils to anoint the body, was also assassinated. DE LALLANDE afterward committed suicide.

On Wednesday morning as the prisoners in the Boston Prison were washing, JAMES BROWN, a West India mulatto, suddenly drew a knife and inflicted several cuts upon another convict named JOHN O'DAVID, and severely wounded him.

At New-Orleans, yesterday, SAMUEL RAINEY, general book-keeper of the New-Orleans National Bank, while at his desk, was shot and almost instantly killed by WM. BOYD. The homicide was the result of former business complications. BOYD was arrested.

The Joint Committee of the Philadelphia City Council on railroads met yesterday to take measures to prevent the consummation of the lease of the New-Jersey roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but no decision was arrived at.

The Board of Directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducah, Ky., Railroad have under consideration a proposition from L. H. MYER, of New-York, to furnish the iron to complete the road from Greenville to Paducah (ninety-two miles.)

A fire last evening destroyed the cooper's shop and storehouse of W. W. SMITH, of Portland-street, Boston, the carpenter shop of FRANCIS PIKE, damaging C. B. ARMES & DANIEL DOW'S carpenter shop and stock. Loss, $13,000.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, accompanied by one of his staff, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, on a visit to the Artillery School, and was the guest of Major-Gen. BARRY. The usual salute was fired in honor of his arrival.

HARRY BLOW, a nephew of Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, the late United States Minister to Brazil, was murdered at Granby, Newton County, Mo., last Tuesday by a party of young men who had a grudge against him.

Mrs. RYAN, wife of Dr. THOMAS J. RYAN, of Providence, worn out with watching by a sick child, took a large dose of laudanum yesterday afternoon, and despite antidotes and a stomach-pump, died last evening.

Senator PINCHBACK (colored) has instituted a suit in the Eighth District Court of Louisiana for $25,000 against the Jackson Railroad, for refusing him a passage in a sleeping-car on account of his color.

MICHAEL HELFRITCH, a saloon-keeper in Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio, struck MELVIN LATTA, son of Dr. WILLIAM LATTA, on the head, yesterday, fracturing his skull. LATTA is not expected to live.

LOUIS RANNA, a Portuguese, who went from Boston to Providence to get work on the water-works, and did not succeed, yesterday cut his throat while sitting on a curb-stone, and died immediately.

In compliance with an ordinance of the New-Orleans City Council, the Administrator of Finance refuses to receive any more Metropolitan Police warrants in payment of city taxes.

RUIZ LEON has renounced the directorship of the *Voz de Cuba*, of Havana. Señor TRIAY will be his successor. GELPI, formerly of the *Prensa*, will soon start a journal.

GEORGE W. GRAY, of New-Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio, on the Fourth, while drunk, publicly insulted some ladies and was shot dead by JOSEPH HOUCK, who interfered.

A gang of counterfeiters has been discovered in Wisconsin, with headquarters at Monroe. About a dozen have been arrested thus far, and the detectives are still at work.

A schooner-rigged propeller, bound for Boston, and supposed to be from Philadelphia, ran ashore on Middle Ground, at high water, yesterday afternoon.

The camps of volunteers at La Prairie and Kingston, Canada, are very successful, and the men are rapidly improving in drill and general efficiency.

Mrs. MARY N. BROWN of Gilead, Conn., was struck by a runaway horse, in Hartford, yesterday, and killed. She was sixty-one years old.

It is said NAPOLEON will soon leave England for Geneva, and that EUGENIE will simultaneously pay a visit to her mother in Spain.

JOHN CLAYBURN, a well-known Southern journalist, late of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, died at Nashville, Tenn., last evening.

The Prince of WALES will attend the Waverly celebration in aid of the erection of a monument to Sir WALTER SCOTT.

The New-England Press Association will arrive in Montreal on Tuesday next. The party will number about 400.

During the year ending June 12, 1871, 870 patents have been issued, and 359 trade-marks have been registered.

The Young Maennerchor of Philadelphia has resolved to dissolve its connection with the North-eastern Saengerbund.

The postponed Fourth of July celebration at Rockport, was held yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

Baron GEROLT and family sailed on Wednesday from Baltimore in the steamer *Berlin* for Europe.

The first meeting of the Lockport Driving Park Association promise to be a great success.

It is reported that the French steamer *Washington* is ashore at Martinique.

A heavy rain-storm occurred at Augusta, Ga., yesterday morning.

A fatal case of sun-stroke occurred at New-Orleans yesterday.

Gen. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, is in Chicago.

Opening of the Chelsea Club-House Last Evening.

The Chelsea Club, composed of a number of prominent gentlemen, residents of the Sixteenth Ward, was organized about three months ago. Last evening they took possession of their mansion, recently purchased, and elegantly situated at No. 331 West Twenty-third-street.

There were fully 200 persons present last evening. Among others were Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Judge Wm. T. Kane, (the President of the organization,) Assemblyman Flanagan, Thos. Lynch, Esq., Aldermen Barker and Hart, Henry McAnnally, Esq., Sheriffs Caff and Shields, Assessor Myers, N. Tazewell, Chris. Fine, Esq., and others. Thirty new members were received, and $450 added to the treasury.

PROGRESSIVE FRANCE.

Paris Preparing to Rebuild Her Monuments.

Prince De Joinville a Republican Candidate for Assembly.

German Complaints Against Bitter French Criticism.

A Remonstrance to the Press from the Journal Officiel.

Proposed Prolongation of M. Thiers' Term of Office.

The Army Rapidly Swelling to a Force of 300,000.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS.

The Monuments of Paris to Be Rebuilt—Election to Fill Vacancies on Sunday—Newspaper Criticism of the Germans Complained of.

PARIS, July 6.—A loan is to be raised by the municipality of Paris for the purpose of rebuilding the monuments destroyed during the siege. M. JULES DUCATEL, who abandoned the Communists and joined the Versaillists, has been accorded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Marshal MCMAHON has been reinstated in command at Versailles. The Duke DE NEMOURS and M. SCHNEIDER, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, are in Paris. An election is to be held on Sunday next, to fill vacancies in the Assembly where one person has been chosen by more than one constituency. The Prince DE JOINVILLE, having declared for the Republic, will undoubtedly succeed in the Department of La Mouche. Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL and staff have paid a visit of ceremony to M. THIERS. The General subsequently dined with the President. Count WALDERSEE, the German Chargé d'Affaires, and Gen. Prince WALDEMAR, of Holstein, were also invited. Count WALDERSEE has informed the Foreign Office that Field Marshal Count MOLTKE has given orders to the German commanders in France to forbear from inflicting punishment upon offenders whom French law can reach. Count WALDERSEE has complained to the Foreign Office of the bitter language used against Germany and the Germans by the French newspapers. The *Journal Officiel*, in making this statement, advises the other journals to exercise the utmost forbearance in their allusions to the Germans.

Vote of the Army—Large Republican Majorities.

PARIS, July 6.—The details of the army vote are coming in. The garrison of Lille gave 700 votes for the Republican candidates and only 10 for those of the Legitimists. The City of Calais gave 3,113 Republican, against 800 Monarchical votes. In various other places which have been heard from, the Republicans are in the ascendant.

Col. BISSON, commandant of the troops at Bordeaux, suggested to the soldiers before the election that as the Republic only could save the country, they had better vote for the Republican candidates. The people of Bordeaux have sent a petition to Gen. DE CISSEY asking him to disavow the course pursued by Col. BISSON. The latest returns from the Department of the Seine elect M. MOREAU to the Assembly in place of M. BONVELET, which increases the Republican delegation from the capital to seven.

State of Siege in Paris—Thiers' Term of Office—The Army Nearly 300,000 Strong—Communist Trials—A Press Law.

PARIS, July 6—Evening.—The Republican Press are annoyed at the continuance of the state of siege in Paris, which they declare needless and oppressive. It is said that the first act of the Assembly, as soon as the newly-elected Deputies have taken their seats, will be to proclaim the powers of M. THIERS as Chief Executive of the nation for two years. The proposition is mooted of intrusting to Marshal MCMAHON the command of the entire army, in order to give greater unity to the force, which will soon amount to 300,000 men. The Court-martial for the trial of the Communists now under arrest, will take up the cases in the following order: First, members of the Central Committee; then persons who have usurped public functions; and last, those generally compromised in the insurrection. M. ROSSEL will be tried before a special Tribunal.

VERSAILLES, July 6.—The Assembly passed the law requiring caution money from the Press, by a vote of 317 to 199.

[NOTE.—It will be observed from the first paragraph of the Paris dispatch that the report circulated in New-York and throughout the country, yesterday, that the state of siege in Paris had been raised, was false.]

Judge Packer's Munificent Gifts to Lehigh University.

A letter from Bethlehem, Penn., to the Newark *Advertiser*, gives the following details of Judge ASA PACKER'S munificent offer to the Trustees of Lehigh University:

"The Lehigh University was founded in 1866 by Hon. ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, as a polytechnic institution, having special reference to the mining interests of the coal regions. The sum originally bestowed was $500,000, the most of which has been used to erect magnificent college buildings and houses for the Faculty. Mr. PACKER now lays the following propositions before the Board of Trustees:

The institution is to be hereafter under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The tuition is to be absolutely free in all the regular classes.

The original endowment is to be increased by $250,000, as soon as the Board of Trustees raises $125,000.

A second gift of $250,000 will be bestowed, when a second $125,000 is raised by the Board.

Until the first $125,000 is raised, the generous founder will give $20,000 a year towards the incidental expenses.

From these facts it will be seen that Judge PACKER intends the institution to succeed; and by throwing open the doors under proper regulation to all comers, he has shown himself worthy to be called one of the greatest patrons of learning in this country. I doubt whether there is another single individual who has lavished his wealth upon an educational institution as has this venerable and honored gentleman. If his conditions are fulfilled he will have given very much over $1,000,000 to this Institution. Long may he live to enjoy the blessings which must result from his generosity."

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

NEW FRANCE.

A Retrospect of the Revolution—Trochu and Favre's Appreciations—The Deeds of the Commune—Prussia's Aid—Charges Against the International—Past and Present—The School for Revolutions—Where the Responsibility Rests.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 20, 1871.

The revolution through which we have just passed was so monstrous in character that people feel themselves justified in finding for it all sorts of mysterious causes. It is natural enough that the French people should seek to throw the blame of these events upon somebody else than themselves; it is expecting too much of poor, vain, human nature to ask it to accept squarely the responsibility of such frightful imbecilities as those we have just witnessed. French pride is, in fact, so deeply wounded that the world can afford to shut its eyes for a moment to a certain amount of shifting of responsibility. But we cannot accept in the interest of history the official appreciations of Messrs. **TROCHU** and **JULES FAVRE**. The first blames the development of the Commune on the money and the intrigues of the Prussians; the second on the money and the intrigues of the International Society of Working Men. Need I say that both these appreciations are received with favor by the public, because the real causes are to be found nearer home, because they are graver than these and more difficult of eradication, and therefore more disagreeable to look square in the face. But all the evidence in both cases goes to prove the contrary, and one wonders, as far as regards Gen. **TROCHU**, what sort of relations he now entertains with the Government to permit him to arrive at such a conclusion.

THE DEEDS OF THE COMMUNE.

The men of the Commune based their revolution in the start partly on their hatred of Prussia. Opposition to the Government of the 4th of September because of its inefficiency in the defense of Paris was certainly one of the rallying cries which brought together the knot of men that afterward formed the Commune. There is no evidence to prove that a single member of the Commune was killed or caught with a thousand dollars in his pocket, or that of all the money taken from banks, corporations or private houses there was any considerable sum appropriated by the leaders to their private use. The men of the Commune were mostly of the class which it is the habit to call Bohemians—men who were born without money, lived without money, and with or without the Commune would have died without money. A revolution on so colossal a scale is in fact an improbability, based on so thin a cause as a bribe in money from a foreign and a hated enemy. It was, on the contrary, a revolution which destroyed but did not hoard; and this fact cannot be too constantly kept in view if we wish to judge correctly this extraordinary period of French history.

PRUSSIA'S AID.

Gen. **TROCHU** speaks of the courtesies which passed between the Prussians and the Commune at the commencement as a proof of the complicity of the former. But he overlooks the fact that the Commune was constantly threatened with a Prussian intervention, and was obliged, therefore, to be courteous in order to obtain fair play; that, on the other hand, every military act of the Prussians was against the interests of the Commune; that the Prussians made the military cordon on their side of town tighter every day; that they allowed no man to escape without the authority of the Versailles Government, which in turn was permitted to station detectives and armed men along the Prussian line of occupation to prevent escapes; that the Prussians were advised by the Versailles Government of the day on which the assault of the city was to be made, and that the former thereupon moved their batteries up almost to the very gates of Paris, in order to prevent, what was feared, the escape by force of large bodies of insurgents, thus showing co-operation of the Prussian army against the Communists.

CHARGES AGAINST THE INTERNATIONAL.

M. **JULES FAVRE** on the contrary charges the development of the Commune on the International Society of Working-Men, which has its principal organized heads at London, Berlin and Brussels. But I think it may be laid down as a sound maxim that no secret society ever has been or ever will be strong enough to force large numbers of men up to the cannon's mouth. A cause grave enough for this must be public, and publicly espoused and discussed. A large proportion of the leaders and of the men of the Commune, belonged to the "International," but they did not work by its orders. The two mixed but did not control each other. They were congenial but had separate and totally different organizations, and came into existence for totally different purposes. If either party was driven it was the "International," for the men of the Commune were of that visionary, fanatical and brutal class which can neither be bought nor driven, and it is only when they are viewed in this light that their acts, full of horrors and imbecilities, and the most astounding incoherencies, become explicable. It is only in this light that their true history can be written.

PAST AND PRESENT.

More than eighteen years ago I have heard members of this Commune, **COURBET**, and **HUMBERT**, and **RANVIER**, in the cafés of the Latin quarter, preaching with a fury and a conviction that left no doubt of their entire sincerity, the doctrine that when the next revolution was made, the Tuileries, the Palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles, and all the buildings and monuments which recalled royalty and glorified its acts, must be burned to the ground, the heads of all the pretendants to the throne cut off, and as many more with them as offered any serious obstacle to the success of the revolution. Thus the ideas of the leaders was that the souvenirs of royalty, the pretendants and their principal supporters, should be destroyed, while the lay members, the poor men who were to do the fighting, added the horrible postscript that all the property of rich men should also be destroyed, so as to reorganize property as well as society on a new basis. It was the oft-repeated doctrine of one of the leaders of the Commune that "We must wipe out the past and make the world over again. We must make a hole in the horizon. The past is our greatest enemy, and I believe in the sincerity of my soul that in setting fire to the museums and libraries even there would be profit and glory for the future, instead of loss." Little by little, the class of men who held similar doctrines grouped themselves together. The iron yoke of the Empire prevented their pernicious doctrines from being dissipated by the cleansing influence of public discussion; they smouldered in secret and only acquired intensity, and finally the corrupt mass finding a good occasion, burst forth in the horrible manner we have just seen.

THE SCHOOL FOR REVOLUTION.

These doctrines, in fact the whole programme of the Commune, were taught in the "Red" quarters of Paris long before the "International" was thought of, and what more, we would ask M. **JULES FAVRE**, could the "International" add to such a programme? They could add nothing but sympathy and support, and this a large number of its members gave, but they were neither responsible for the doctrines of the Commune nor for the manner in which they were put into operation. They became co-laborers in the hideous work, but were not its originators. An inquiry is to be made into the origin of the insurrection, and the respectable men of the "International" assert that they can prove that their Society was perverted by the men of the Commune, and not the Commune by the "International;" that the "International," in its first organization a few years ago, did not have politics in view at all, but that the hundred men who formed the Commune dragged a large proportion of its members into politics and into the insurrection we have just passed through. In any case the "International" has disgraced itself, and ought to be dissolved. But it is not right in their own interest, nor in the interest of history, for the French people to seek to blame their disasters on others than themselves. It is better to look their evils square in the face, if they ever wish to cure them.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

No, the germs of the Commune belong to Paris; the socialism which was its basis and essence, was French and Parisian; the number of foreigners in the Commune was but six hundred, of whom four hundred were Poles, brought up in Paris and mostly French citizens; the foreigners exercised no influence whatever in the Commune, but obeyed the leaders—**DELESCLUZE**, **PYAT**, **BLANQUI** and company—men perfectly known to the Government of Versailles, about whom and their doctrines there was no mystery, and who were looked up to by the subalterns, whether native or foreign, for guidance and example. The moral of all this is that the whole French people are to blame for the late monstrous scenes in the streets of Paris; and if they consent to pass their necks under another such a yoke as that they have worn the last twenty years, it will serve them right if they are visited, as they certainly will be, by just such another outburst of barbarism and brutality.

J.

The Weather in Paris—Discontent Among the Poor—Perils of the Future—The Cause of the Republic—France and Italy—Old Soldiers and New—The Nation's Finances—Revival of the Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 22, 1871.

"If it rains on the day of St. Medard, there will be rain for forty days *plus tard*," say the Almanachs of France, with the cautious proviso that if it misses on St. Gervais, dry weather may be expected; but this year rain fell on both of these important days, and we are still in the midst of frequent and copious showers. The country is knee-deep in mud, and in the city it is not well to forget your umbrella; the uncertain state of the weather causes no small amount of *ennui* to the class of Parisians who live out of doors, and who write their letters upon the small round tables ranged beneath the awning of the cafés. But the evenings are generally fair, and thousands throng our popular promenades. Last night the Boulevard Montmartre was densely crowded, and the tables of the Café Madrid were extended far beyond the limits of the house. Scores of citizens and strangers were sitting there watching the constant but ever-changing crowd, which presents a brilliant, kaliedoscopic view unequaled in the world. It is the souvenir which a stranger carries away from France; it is the main charm which makes the Frenchman long for his country and its capital. Last night I really enjoyed this free but brilliant spectacle, and I looked in vain for some signs of sadness, or for some small souvenirs of the terrible struggle through which the city has just passed. Despite the dictum of the London editor who began his article by saying that "the Paris of other times exists no longer," Paris is still the same brilliant and lively city of other days. Paris is once more gay. The war with the Prussians and the insurrection have passed into history; the theatres have again opened, and their huge placards stare at us from the kiosques and walls; **JULES JANIN** writes his usual Monday *feuilleton* in *Les Debats*; the "local items" begin to chronicle the run-overs and run-aways in the street: and the country has just asked the small loan of two thousand millions on its good looks and former reputation. Is this equal to saying that all is forgotten which passed between the 18th of March and the 22d of May? So far as its influence upon part of the population is concerned, all that is a thing of the past. Upon the boulevards they are only anxious to forget and to be amused, but that other class now toiling in the work-shops of the Fauborg du Temple, have not yet forgotten the days of the Commune, nor the luring hopes which were then instilled into their minds. With double force can we now say that Paris is still the same Paris, for while the people of the boulevards have again begun their careless butterfly existence, the people of the faubourgs are growling in open discontent, and making no secret of saying that if once more defeated, their day will come, and that they only await the moment for another struggle with the rich, who make so poor a use of their riches.

DISCONTENT AMONG THE POOR.

There is no disguising the fact that the discontent of the poor in Paris is greater than ever. After their long parade and carnival it is hard to go back to manual labor, to furnish bread for a family so long fed at the public expense. But there are real hardships to be considered, and real grievances against the Government. During a long walk about Popincourt and Menilmontant, I conversed with a number of working men, for the purpose of getting an opinion upon the question of rents, and I found that this was not only the main cause of the present dissatisfaction, but was the chief cause which led thousands to join the insurrectionorry movement. During the siege, only the rich were able to pay their rents as they fell due. The poor were unable to pay at all, and, once behindhand for a single month, the chances are ten to one against any future settlement. The people with small incomes were in a still worse position. The first act of the Assembly was very far from being a wise one—indeed, it was an extremely unwise one, for, to put off the payment of all the rent due for six months past for only fifteen days, was to threaten a general and certain ruin in two weeks' time, and to plunge the poor into insurrection. An immediate appeal was made, but the Assembly, composed of proprietors, would only grant a delay of a few more days, after which a landlord would have the right to seize the goods of any delinquent tenant, even of one who had been a soldier in the service of the city. The prospect of certain ruin—and ruin by the Government made to protect the people—drove thousands into the ranks of the insurgents.

PERILS OF THE FUTURE.

The state of affairs which now exists is very far from giving security for peace. By the recent act of the Assembly, which does not seem to comprehend the danger in this question, the State takes upon itself the payment of all rents below 600 francs a year, ($120;) those above that sum, and below 2,500 francs, are to pay one-half. It is presumed that a man who takes a house or apartments at 2,500 francs a year, can pay the whole amount due. But this causes discontent. A very large majority of rents are above 600 a year, and you can never make the man who pays 620 a year understand why the Government pays his neighbor's rent and leaves him subject to the exigencies of his landlord. The poor bourgeois and the better class of laboring men are the ones to suffer. They cannot pay, and there is no more to be said about it; but one can see how dangerous it is for the Government to have so large a class with a debt which it would be absolute ruin to pay hanging over their heads. A little more than one-half of the population of Paris comes within this category, and the general discontent is apparent. It would be hard for the proprietors of the Assembly to make any satis factory law for even the payment of one-third, with twelve months' time, would barely satisfy the people. Then comes the question of the proprietors whose rights are indisputable, but who must make concessions, or have their houses burned by the crowd. How to settle the question I do not yet see; but I do see that the Government has not yet hit the mark, and that the International is boldly taking advantage of the question.

CAUSE OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is difficult, in this country of sudden changes, to predict what a day may bring forth, or to count surely upon any political event. To-day there may be a large and formidable party; to-morrow it will be dispersed and broken, because its members have quarreled among themselves. Two weeks ago I saw no reason why the Royalists could not carry everything before them; to-day I can see that the Republicans have one more excellent chance for success, if they are only wise enough to use it. In the present state of the public mind, the Republicans are certain to carry their ticket if they have the good sense to nominate men who are not compromised in the Commune. M. **THIERS** is not now popular with any party, and certainly not with the people. He has the merit of having vanquished the Commune, and it is his chief glory in the eyes of a good number of people; but that is not enough to excuse his palpable faults. The people cannot easily pardon M. **THIERS** for retaining in power the men of the 4th of September. This is not all. The changing of the seat of Government from Paris to Versailles, the weakness of the authority before a band of insurgents, the law of payments due, the law regarding rents, were faults, the consequences of which are not easily forgotten. A portion of the Republican Press are starting out on the right ground, and if they act with wisdom and moderation, while disowning all complicity in the burning of Paris, enough Republicans may be elected to change entirely the complexion of the Chamber. The bold and dangerous attitude of the International is the most serious thing which now tells against the Republicans.

JULES FAVRE'S POSITION.

M. **JULES FAVRE** still remains in the Ministry, in spite of the outcries of the entire Press of all colors and complexions. The eloquent but unsuccessful advocate has been accused of many faults, and no small number of actual crimes, but the Paris *Journal* crowns the work by proving him a plagiarist of the first water. The famous phrase issued after his visit to Jerrieres, which gave him a moment's popularity and caused so many misfortunes to France, does not belong to M. **JULES FAVRE**. It was due to Gen. **FLEURY** and to the Emperor of Russia—by which I do not mean to say that it took two men to invent it—and was found by M. **FAVRE** when he took possession of the Ministry on the Quai d'Orsay. In a dispatch from St. Petersburg, on the 2d of September, Gen. **FLEURY** telegraphs to the last Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Empire, that **ALEXANDER** II. had declared to him, with regard to a probable reverse, that he would not suffer Prussia to take from France "neither an inch of our territory, nor a stone of our fortresses." M. **FAVRE** stole the phrase, and, as usual in such cases, made the worst possible use of it. Yet he was extremely well content with the popularity it gained for him, for then all applauded and none saw the infantile imprudence. Now everybody sees the error, but everybody denies having applauded it, just as everybody denies having cried "à Berlin" at the beginning of the war. Of the thousands whom I heard uttering this war cry, when patriotic bands of men and women trooped down the boulevards, chanting the "Marseillaise," not one has survived the war, nor is there a single Parisian journalist who remembers to have ever heard the words. As for the mob who cried "La guerre! la guerre!" all night long under the palace windows, that must be a mistake, for the Emperor had no encouragement. He alone is responsible for the war. M. **FAVRE** now finds fewer friends than **NAPOLEON** III., and not a man who remembers to have applauded the famous phrase.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

From present indications, it will not be long before the peace of Europe is again broken, for France is already turning a belligerent eye toward Italy. A week ago I thought that this war would be popular with the people and the army, for it was supposed that France could thus find a salve for its wounded honor by whipping a weaker neighbor. Five of the leading Bishops came out boldly in favor of this war for the purpose of replacing the Pope upon his throne. But the general ardor was somewhat arrested by this bold step, and the journals began to doubt if France was really able to whip Italy. The Bishop of Bourges said that it could be done with allies; but one asks where the allies are to be found. In a religious crusade the Catholics would scarcely look to Protestant countries for their allies, and at this particular moment the Catholic countries are very sick. Austria could not take a step without having Prussia upon its back, and Spain has quite enough to attend to in its own affairs. Besides, an Italian Prince is now upon its throne. There is no doubt, however, that the Catholic dignitaries are doing their best to make a religious war, and this will go far toward aiding the Republicans, for an establishment of the Monarchy could only succeed by the aid of the Church, and under pledges which can be divined. One asks also where the money is to come from, and if the Church—which can now be called the Church militant—is willing to pay the bill.

OLD SOLDIERS AND NEW.

For the present, at least, the Government of France will not venture to make war against any Power, however weak it may be, for the serious division in the army is giving ground for alarm. There is now open rupture between the old army and the new on the question of promotion. The Army of the Rhine having been detained in the prisons of Germany during the war, finds itself far behind the new army formed by M. **GAMBETTA**. It certainly was not their fault, for they fought well up to Sedan, that they were prevented from giving further service to their country, nor is it the fault of the new officers, who honestly won their grades upon the field ef battle, that they are above the officers of the old army. One can imagine that a Captain returning from captivity is not content to serve under a commander who was once a sergeant in his company; one can also imagine that a Captain who won his rank by bravery on the field cannot be reduced to his former grade of corporal. How to reconcile these differences is now a problem. To make it worse there are some six thousand superfluous officers. The only measure thus far adopted is to retire old officers after twenty-five years' service instead of thirty years as before. Yet this only gives a partial relief to the difficulty, and will not satisfy hundreds of old officers from the military schools who have been overslaughed because held as prisoners of war.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Beyond doubt, France is passing through a trying moment. M. **THIERS** has not disguised the truth nor concealed the great difficulty of paying this enormous war debt, but he adds that it is not beyond the force of the country. He shows that there will be a deficit of nearly 1,700,000,000 in the yearly budget, which heavy sum must be made up in some way. He commences with a high import duty, which will make the people feel at once how dearly they have to pay for their amusement of the past two months, and for their folly in confiding their affairs to **FAVRE**, **TROCHU**, **GAMBETTA**, &c. Upon every pound of coffee or sugar now used, the poor man pays his *denier* toward the cost of the war. Great financiers are apt to differ upon the question of revenue, and M. **THIERS** and I differ from the start. Yet I will give but a single example: M. **THIERS** hopes to raise several millions by adding five centimes, one sou, to the internal postage. My idea for raising the same number of millions would be to reduce the postage one sou. Experience in this and in other countries has always shown that a reduction of postal rates brings an increased revenue from the postal service. In France, to give an instance close at hand, cheap postage has raised the revenue from four millions to seventy-two millions a year. Deducting one-half for increased population and intelligence, and we still have over thirty millions in favor of cheap internal postage. As for foreign letters, the tariff is high enough, since each letter to New-York costs sixteen cents for less than one-half ounce. An extra tax is to be put upon telegraphic dispatches and upon railway tickets. Silk is to be heavily taxed—a fact which gives great dissatisfaction to the manufacturers of England, and the English treaty of commerce is to be denounced, not because any particular branch of industry finds fault with it, but on the principle that, being satisfactory to England it must necessarily be disadvantageous to France.

REVIVAL OF THE DRAMA.

The opening of the theatres has brought out **JULES JANIN**, who is the first of the *feuilletonists* in the field. His rival, **TH. GAUTHIER**, has not yet appeared. The new accedemience gives a very pleasant article, though not in his best vein. He passes lightly in review some of the notorieties who have passed away during the past year. Alexander Dumas, Samson, Seveste, St. Leon, La Boschetti, Rosa Didier, and adding to the number the moral death of the composer, **HERVE**, which will not please **HERVE**. M. **JANIN** says nothing of **AUBER**, **D'AIME**, **MAILLART**, **BAROILHET** and others, either reserving them for a future article or leaving them to a confrère in the music line. It is agreeable, at least, to see the theatre announcements again at the end of the journals, and a round dozen are now in operation. At the Gaite, **THERESA** still appears in the "Chatte Blanche," with body and voice larger and more rollicking than ever. "Frou Frou" is up at the Gymnase, and the Chatelet continues to run the "Courier of Lyons." The rest announce well-known dramas and comedies to get their troupes in working order.

ASHBY.

LIBERAL GERMANY.

Antecedents of Dr. Jacoby—A French Defense.

The *Echo du Nord* contains an interesting article on the career of Dr. **JACOBY** and his political tendencies, which are somewhat misunderstood in certain circles of Paris. It begins by giving an indignant denial to the statement put forth by some Paris journals to the effect that Dr. **JACOBY** was a partisan of the Commune. He had been called a demagogue, a Socialist, and a determined agitator. "We do not know," it exclaims, "where the journalists who speak thus of him have drawn their information respecting the events and the men of Germany, but we deem it advisable to warn them of their error. Dr. **JACOBY** is not a demagogue, and still less is he a Socialist. He is a man peacefully inclined, devoted to certain principles whose enunciation excites the horror of the time-servers of Prussia, but which are accepted by the great majority of Frenchmen. He is a democratic writer of very advanced views in the opinion of the Emperor and King, but one who in our country would not come up to the requirements of the extreme Left. Dr. **JACOBY** has always opposed the Prussian Government, but he has not taken part in any conspiracy, having always kept within the limits of constitutional opposition. It is true that in spite of his moderation he has been frequently prosecuted and condemned for offenses against the Press; but this affords an instance of the risks which Liberals run in his country. The most daring thing which **JACOBY** ever did, under the influence of his aspirations for freedom, was in 1848. King **FREDERICK WILLIAM** IV. was pressed to grant a constitutional charter for Prussia, but he maintained for years an obstinate resistance against demands which grew continually stronger. He used to say, 'I think too much of my people to permit a vile document to intervene between their hearts and mine.' One memorable day, however, some of his subjects went so far as to enter his palace, for the express purpose of telling him that he exposed himself to great risks in holding out any longer against public opinion. The deputation consisted of some Deputies, among whom figured Dr. **JACOBY**, already celebrated for his pamphlet, called *Die vier Punkte*, 'The Four Points,' in which he sketched the programme of constitutional monarchy. The King, who was very indignant, received the guarded remonstrances of the representatives of the people in the most ungracious way, and when **JACOBY** spoke he deliberately turned his back on him. This extreme course of action threw the Deputies into a state of great consternation, and it was only **JACOBY** himself, then very young, who was not disconcerted. He pronounced in a firm voice these words, which have become historical, and which expressed a truth not recognized in Prussia: 'Ah! Sire, it is the misfortune of Kings not to wish to hear the truth.' The scandal of this affair was great, and the good doctor narrowly escaped being accused of the crime of *lèse-majesté*, and prejudiced persons have ever since regarded him as one of the most dangerous men the world has seen. It is to this unmerited reputation that the doctor owes the accusations which have been brought against him by some of the Parisian journals. We admit, however, that Dr. **JACOBY** has made some progress since his interview with King **FREDERICK WILLIAM**, and only recently he has committed two or three crimes still more serious than that of which he was guilty in 1848. He said that in spite of all shortcomings Europe would always keep her eyes upon Paris, and that liberty had found, and would always find, its most ardent defenders in that city, which is now under a cloud. This is not all. When the whole of Germany, irritated by the blind arrogance of the Ministers of **NAPOLEON** III., rushed to arms, and confounding France with the Empire, experienced the most deadly hatred for us, Dr. **JACOBY** alone has dared to raise his voice, and undertaken, in the face of his countrymen, who were intoxicated with victory, the defense of our unhappy nation. Such are the crimes which can be laid to the charge of this honest man, the last of which cost him several months of imprisonment. We trust that the recapitulation of these events will suffice to convince those journalists who have unjustly attacked Dr. **JACOBY** that from henceforth they must abstain from confounding this Liberal writer with men whose theories and actions are completely foreign to his own."

ENGLAND.

The Late George Grote.

From the Spectator, June 24.

"Mr. **GROTE**, a merchant who reads German," writes Mr. **CRABB ROBINSON**, in an early entry of his diary, and this is perhaps the earliest mention in print or in literature of the great historian whom we have this week lost. And though in detail the entry is wrong, though Mr. **GROTE** never was exactly a merchant, yet in an essential point it indicates his characteristic excellence. Mr. **GROTE** was not a mere literary man, and no mere literary man could have written his history. He was essentially a practical man of business, a banker trained in the city, a politician trained in Parliament, and every page in his writings bears witness that he was so. Just as in every sentence of **THUCYDIDES** there lurks some trace of exercised sagacity fit for the considerate decision of weighty affairs, though by fate excluded from them, so in every page of **GROTE** there is a flavor not exactly of this quality; but yet others only to be learned in the complex practical life of modern times, and equally necessary for it. At the beginning he impressed the shrewd diarist as pre-eminently a man of business, and pre-eminently a man of business he remained to the end.

Since 1842 he devoted himself so exclusively to literature that his powers in action were little known to younger men. Only a few now remember what he was as a banker and what he was as a politician. But for many years he has been Vice-Chancellor of the University of London and Vice-President and President of University College, and those who have seen him in those capacities well know that he had all the faculties of a great administrator and many of the faculties of a great ruler. Almost all the important measures of these bodies wear the almost personal mark of his wide knowledge and strenuous decision, and it was difficult in both to carry much in opposition to them.

The style of the *History of Greece* shows the practical taste of its author in its most marked quality—its reality. As it is twelve thick volumes long it cannot be called a short book, but there is not a word added for the sake of effect. Every word was written because it was wanted to express the full meaning of the writer, and because the writer would be content with nothing less than his full meaning. Most writers on ancient subjects leave their readers to suppose something—require of them to fill in some links in the chain of reasoning. But Mr. **GROTE** argues everything out. He tries historical questions as if he were a judge expounding them to a jury. He states every probability, weighs each witness, discusses every reason. It never strikes him that his readers may not wish to go through these processes, that they may not have as much interest in the subject as he has himself. He evidently thinks they ought to wish to know it all, even if they do not. They are impaneled to try the issue, and they are bound in conscience not to relax their attention till they have heard all which can be said about it. The conscientious historian will not let them off a single reason or permit them to omit the minutest authority. The whole style says, from the author to the reader, "Now I want to explain this to you, and I know you want to have it explained to you, therefore let us all go through it." How different this is from most historians we all know. Most of them never give their readers credit for a sustained interest in the matter in hand; they think that their style must be ornamental or no one will read them; that they must hurry on quick or no one will have patience with them. Probably at times Mr. **GROTE** is needlessly full, and certainly on many occasions he argues the same point too often; the case of the "Sophists" is argued in his "Plato" at least a hundred times; still, on the whole, a reader wanting to understand Greek history will be refreshed by a writer "who has no style," who at least does not think of his style, who pours all his ideas plainly forth, who assumes his readers to be as really interested in the events as if they were his own money matters.

The views of evidence in Mr. **GROTE's** history are as practical as the style. "Why do I believe events in common life," he asks, "because I have the evidence of honest eye-witnesses for them, either given to me at first hand, or communicated through trustworthy channels, and under the same circumstances and no other, will I accept events in history!" Tried by this rigid rule, the Argonautic expedition, the Trojan war, the legends of Thebes vanish alike, and vanish wholly. Sir G. **LEWIS** upon Niebuhr is not more contemptuous than Mr. **GROTE** on the constructive critics—on those who try to make bricks without straw—who think they can evolve "certified fact" from "uncertified fiction," who have canons of probability, or what is more convenient, an internal tact by which they learn which is truth and which is legend. Mr. **GROTE's** questions in all cases are,—who saw this, and how do you know that he saw it? He will listen to nothing else. We need not, indeed we cannot discuss here whether this is a good theory of evidence or a bad, a complete one or an incomplete, we cite it only as showing the practical bent and bearing of Mr. **GROTE's** mind. He brings historical evidence "out of the clouds;" he reduces it to the same sort of evidence as that upon which a banker discounts a bill, a politician believes a contemporary conversation.

Practical men have always an object in what they do; and strange as it seems to those who "think other thoughts and live in other days," Mr. **GROTE's** object was to refute **MITFORD**. That clever writer is now unread and forgotten, but in his day he was a keen Tory and discussed the affairs of Athens in the spirit of a Tory. The contest between oligarchy and democracy, between the rule of the many and the rule of the few, was as vigorous in the time of the Peloponnesian war, as in that of the first French revolution, when **MITFORD** lived. Being a Tory, he fell upon the Liberals of Athens as vigorously, as keenly, as unscrupulously as he would have fallen on Mr. **FOX** and Lord **GREY**. If there could have been a bill of Pains and Penalties against **CLEON**, Mr. **MITFORD** would have produced a bill of Pains and Penalties. As he could not do this, he amassed every prejudice and accumulated every inuendo. In Mr. **GROTE's** youth, more than forty years since, this party pamphlet was in orthodox England received history, and he determined to reply to it. The original design of the twelve volumes, which begin at Troy and end with the death of **ALEXANDER**, was to refute the accusations of **MITFORD** against Greek Liberals, and expose the false panegyrics of **MITFORD** upon Greek aristocrats. There is much else, of course, in **GROTE's** history, much else far more valuable. This was the first thought, the young man's dream of what it was to be.

Mr. **GROTE** was peculiarly likely to write such a reply, for he belonged to a remarkable class of most vigorous Liberals. They were called the "Philosophic Radicals" forty years ago, and had a curious, hard, compact, consistent creed. They were in the most anomalous position possible as politicians. They were unpopular Democrats; they liked the people, but the people did not like them or their ideas; they said that the mass of the nation ought to have direct conclusive power, but the mass of the nation said they would not on any account have such power. To preach that the numerical majority ought to rule to a numerical majority which does not wish to rule is painful. A barbarous demagogue, no doubt, will shout till the people hears. But the "Philosophic Radicals" were not barbarous demagogues, but grave, careful reasoners. They might defend **CLEON** in theory, but they had no tinge of the **CLEON** in practice. Some, Mr. **GROTE** even, perhaps, would not have borne at all easily the liberties which **CLEON** would have taken with him. The philosophic Radicals had a lesson to teach the people which the people did not wish to learn, and they were decidedly the last sort of people to make them learn it. It was natural that a man like Mr. **GROTE**, with ample leisure and conscious of great literary power, should turn to a more congenial occupation.

Around the original anti-Mitford thesis Mr. **GROTE** accumulated the most enormous store of miscellaneous knowledge. There was, perhaps, no subject that he could possibly bring into his theme which he did not bring in, and on which he did not write as fully as it was decent to write. Nor does the trumpet ever give an uncertain sound. Sir **GEORGE LEWIS** justly said that Dr. **THIRLWALL** was like Lord **ELDON**; "he even used his acuteness in order to avoid coming to a decision." But no one would say this of Mr. **GROTE**. Perhaps he discusses a million subjects or more, and has expressed more than a million distinct opinions. No doubt this omnivorous discussion and this universal copiousness have impaired the merits of the "History." The main subject is buried under the collateral, and only a very careful reader can always bear in mind whence he came or perceive why he is going where he seems to be taken. Nor has Mr. **GROTE**, as a mere narrator, any peculiar charm; he tells his story plainly and fairly, but he does not make you read for the sake of the story. In ancient history, however, mere narrative is almost a secondary element. So many cardinal facts are omitted, and so many important inferences denied, that a perpetual disquisition must be mixed with the regular narrative; and in disquisition Mr. **GROTE** has been very rarely equaled, and never surpassed. That **MACAULAY's** famous criticism, "too many plums and no suet," is applicable to **GROTE's** history is certain; but Greek history is of necessity almost entirely "plums."

That the political part of **GROTE's** history is much better than most of the other parts, every one will admit. Scarcely any one will now think the treatment of the mythology sufficient. "Prehistoric" speculation, as we now call it, might be made to elucidate the opening part of Greek history. But comparative mythology and prehistoric speculation are subjects which have been quite elaborated afresh since Mr. **GROTE** dealt with the earliest Greece. If they had been known in 1846, we should have had an ample dissertation on them; probably many dissertations. There are defects of omission, and there are other (as most people will think) defects of commission. To estimate **GROTE's** great work, the greatest philosophical problems and the deepest religious questions must be discussed; on almost every one of them he has expressly given his opinion, or not obscurely hinted it. But we cannot deal with these great subjects now. **GIBBON** said he was sustained by the hope that "a hundred years hence I might still continue to be abused." Abuse is not the word for Mr. **GROTE**, but a hundred years hence his writings will still continue to be the ground of controversy, and the basis of discussion. The scholarship and the mode of teaching grave history in our time will be judged of hereafter by the *History of Greece* more than by any other work. "Those who go down to posterity," said Mr. **DISRAELI**, both wittily and wisely, "are about as rare as planets," and Mr. **GROTE** will be one of the few in this generation.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

He Makes a Brief Public Address in Indiana.

Vice-President **COLFAX**, by special invitation, passed the Fourth of July in Valparaiso, Ind., this being his first absence from home since his return from Washington. He left South Bend at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, and went by way of Chicago. Reaching Valparaiso, he was met by a large procession, and escorted to a stand in the Court-house-square, where the public services of the celebration of the day were conducted. Col. **GIL. PIERCE**, an officer of the United States Senate, delivered the oration, and at its close Mr. **COLFAX** was loudly called for. He stepped forward and said: No one of you who have come up here from your homes can be more grateful than myself for the opportunity of being present on this beautiful day, and the occasion which brings us together. Then he spoke of the old friends of Porter and Lake Counties who had in his struggles of the past stood warmly by him, and he now repeated what he had often before told them, that he could never forget their kindness; when nearly prostrated, in his heart he had remembered them. He had come today under a prohibition from his physician that he should refrain from speaking, and he had come, not to speak, but rather to look into their faces and have a good time as of old. He had listened to the excellent reading of the Declaration and to the oration, and thought how little we appreciated the benefits we enjoy. He had thought of the horrors of the Commune of Paris, and how dear we should hold the priceless boon we possess and the old flag, how dear, which floats over every sea, because it is respected, and which gives liberty and equality to all, such as other lands have never recognized, for here we are not ruled by the divine right of kings, but by the people. We cannot find out of the 1,200,000,000 of people who inhabit this earth, any other 40,000,000 who enjoy so many inestimable privileges as ours. You are its guardians and we are to wield its government for weal or woe. He had talked longer than he intended. He had come unannounced, and when he should retire to private life should ever remember this people who had given him so much cause to feel grateful; and on this grand afternoon, while he was so loth to do so, yet he must bid them good-by.

Mr. **COLFAX** then passed out of the square, shaking hands with many old friends, and was taken in a private carriage to the residence of **MARK MCCLELLAND**, where, with a few invited friends, he took dinner and had an hour's rest. While speaking, the accounts say his voice was as powerful as of other days. He enjoyed himself to a great degree, remarking that he felt his freedom once more. He returned to Chicago at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and is now the guest of **HENRY S. TOWLE**, his former Secretary.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee Denounces the New Departure.

At a political meeting in Frankfort, Ky., on Monday, after State Senator **CHENOWITH**, a Democratic orator, had spoken in favor of the regular candidates of his party, and had favored the new departure, repeated calls were made by the audience for Judge **CRADDOCK**, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Executive Committee; and that gentleman proceeded to combat the position taken by him on that question, and alluded somewhat ironically to articles recently published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in which what he called honest Democrats—those who favored adherence to the principles of Democracy, had been called agitators, marplots, Bourbons, dissensionists, &c. Such articles, he said, were simply attempts to induce a betrayal of the Democratic Party, that it might right shoulder, shift arms, and march forward into the abandoned camps of the Radicals. The new departure was a movement of policy in sacrifice of principle, and when he was asked to follow the Democratic Party when it was such only in name and not in fact, when it ceased to represent principles and became a contestant for the loaves and fishes only, he would abandon the party rather than follow. In such a case he would be a freeman and at liberty to go on that side where the spoils were most aggregated. It was no time to occupy the abandoned camps of the Radicals, and those who were ranting over the country preaching such notions were but advocating humbuggery. Judge **BLACK**, it was said, had written an article favoring acceptance of the amendments as valid and binding. It would not do. That which is secured by force and fraud is not valid or binding. So logic, reason and experience teach us. If we accept the amendments, we must accept them as consequences of Radical rule, and it is idle to berate the Kuklux and Civil Rights bills, or declare them illegitimate, while we recognize as legitimate the amendments on which they are based. The stream must be purified at its source, and not at its mouth. The Thirteenth Amendment alone is the accepted logic of the sword and the war, nothing else. If the Democracy accepted the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; if it followed the counsels of the *Courier-Journal* and others of a like tendency, it would receive the natural consequences. He warned the Democracy of Kentucky of the dangers before them of division and dissension. He warned them of schemers plotting for the overthrow of their principles in the pursuit of spoils incident to success. If he was asked what should be done, he would say, do as the man with a cocked pistol at his head, or the citizen with the bayonet at his breast—endure, endure until the agents now enforcing these amendments could be removed, and others put in their places who would not enforce them, but treat them as null and void.

Judge **CRADDOCK's** speech produced a profound impression, and was delivered in his best vein.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Mr. **WM. H. CLAGGETT** is the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress in Montana.

The nomination of Gen. **HANCOCK** for the Presidency, the Galveston *News* says, would give great satisfaction to the Democracy of Texas.

The call has been issued for the Louisiana State Republican Convention. It is to be held in New-Orleans on Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Rochester gossips are excited over the reported elopement to Europe of a venerable and hitherto highly respected citizen with the wife of a man formerly in his employ.

And now Philadelphia is envious of Cumberland, Md., and sneers that it is nothing but coal-cars that rumble through its streets, if there were 2,035 in a single day.

The Democratic nominations for Congress in Texas thus far made, are: First District, —— **HERNDON**, of Smith County; Third District, Col. **D. C. GIDDINGS**; Fourth District, Judge **JOHN HANCOCK**.

Judge **TIPTON**, of the Illinois Circuit Court, has decided that the Boards of Education must furnish the necessary public buildings for schooling children, but they may provide separate schools for colored children, and compel them to occupy them.

An Indiana editor has got into difficulty, and has published a column story of his woes, headed in large letters: "The editor of the *Union* threatened, and attempts at assassination already made! Brickbats thrown at us on Saturday night, under cover of darkness; The cowardly villains unknown!"

On the 1st of July the New-Orleans *Picayune* congratulated its readers that they had passed through the hottest month of the twelve, or at least the month when the heat is most oppressive. The thermometer, it said, may maintain a dignified elevation during July, August and September, but New-Orleans people will not feel so inconvenienced by the heat as in June.

It is announced by the central organ of the ruling party that the chief objects desired to be attained by the Constitutional Convention, for which an election is to be held in West Virginia, are a change of the township system of county organization, and a reform in the judiciary system of the State. The project of lending State aid to internal improvements is an issue, but is merely local in its character.

In his address at Granby, on the Fourth, Gov. **JEWELL** claimed that Connecticut has a greater percentage of children in school than any other State; that it has as high, if not a higher, standard of education, and that it has the most money in the savings banks *per capita*. He also said that he thought the census will show that the State has more wealth in proportion to the population than any other State.

There is a boy in Florida, fourteen years old, named **JUDSON BLOUNT**, who saved many lives the other day. He discovered a place on a railroad where the rains had undermined the road bed and ran a mile and a half up the road to warn a passenger-train. As with its precious freight it came thundering down the grade, the boy waved his hat. The engineer only looked wonderingly at him, and he then took off his coat and waved that. Of course it was all done in a moment, but the engineer realized that something was wrong, and stopped his train in season to escape a fatal catastrophe.

Young **ALLEN**, who made his first balloon ascension from Troy on the 4th, had a narrow escape in coming down. He struck with considerable force upon the tops of some forest trees, and as the basket caught upon the branches, his position was one of great peril. He attempted in vain to right the balloon and basket, and to free himself from his predicament. Finally the basket overturned, and he fell out. He attempted to grasp the branches, but they broke, and he fell, crashing through the leaves to the ground below, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. Happily, he was uninjured. He left the balloon slowly collapsing and hanging to the tops of the trees, and walked about five miles to a house.

The nomination of **NEWTON BOOTH** for Governor by the Republicans of California excited the San Francisco *Chronicle*. It says: "A delirium of enthusiasm prevailed among the delegates in Sacramento last night. A responsive thrill vibrates from San Diego to Yreka, and from the Coast Range to the snow-capped Sierra. No factious opposition, no bitterness of disappointment, but all harmony and concord. Not a single blemish on the bright escutcheon of the popular and eloquent standard-bearer. A good work has been done. The overthrow of the corrupt Democracy in this State is at hand. A new era is about to dawn on our State. Let all good citizens rejoice. All hail, **NEWTON BOOTH**, the next Governor of California."

In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of California, Hon. **NEWTON BOOTH** said: "I accept the platform, not as an idle formality, nor as a mere stepping-stone to office, but from conviction and as the latest expression of the living faith of the party to which I am proud to belong. But political parties are far better judged by their traditions, instincts, and governing ideas than by any formal declaration of principle. Tried by this test, which party today best deserves the confidence and regard of the American people? which has endeavored to direct the current of events in the grand channel of right, and which has stood as a bar and obstruction until it has been swept forward by the sweeping tide?"

It is not with very good grace or hearty enthusiasm that the Augusta, (Ga.,) *Constitutionalist* follows Northern Democratic leaders. It says that not for a single one of the possible candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination is there any real heartfelt affection in the South; that the only three brave, fearless men in the North—peace Democrats—whose record has endeared them to the Southern heart, and for whom some enthusiasm might have been enkindled, are dead. These three are Ex-President **PIERCE**, Ex-Gov. **THOMAS SEYMOUR** of Connecticut, and **VALLANDIGHAM** of Ohio; and, it adds, the last lived long enough to abate, by his New Departure Platform, somewhat of his claims on Southern admiration, his proposition being not simply a waiver of discussion of disputed rights, but a perpetual surrender.

J. A. THOMPSON, known in California as Snow-Shoe **THOMPSON**, was a delegate to the recent Republican State Convention. Of him it is related that, in the Winters of 1866-7-8, he carried the United States mail between Placerville and Genoa, and express matter as far as Gold Cañon. During his travels his pack amounted to about seventy-five pounds weight, with which he would glide over the snow at great speed, frequently descending a mountain at the rate of a mile per minute, and making the round trip in three days, often being compelled to sleep upon the snow without overcoat or blankets, as the weight of such conveniences would have proved too much for such a mode of traveling. He is now in excellent health, and a fine specimen of a large, tough, and able-bodied man.

The bodies of Mr. **KEELER BYAM**, Miss **ELLEN M. LELAND** and Miss **CAROLINE ABELL**, who were drowned by the upsetting of their boat while sailing in Irondequoit Bay on Monday morning, were recovered on Tuesday. Just before the boat capsized Miss **ABELL** screamed and waved her parasol, and the parasol was found in her hand when her body was recovered. The ladies, it is thought, clasped Mr. **BYAM**, and all three went down together, the water at that point being about seventy feet in depth. Miss **ABELL** was fourteen years old, and the only child of parents residing in this City. Miss **LELAND** was a teacher, twenty-one years old, and was engaged to be married to a young man residing in Kansas, who, thinking to give her a pleasant surprise, came East to pass the Fourth without notifying her, and arrived at the Newport House on Monday noon, just after the accident occurred.

A Chinaman who was murdered in San Francisco recently was given a grand funeral, some fifty carriages of Celestial sympathizers parading in a long procession, headed by a discordant band of Chinese musicians. The murdered man had been laid out in a new suit of clothes, with a quantity of feathers placed around his head. In his hands were placed a dirk-knife, and other weapons, with which he is expected to pitch into his murderers when they arrive in another world—if he can find them. From the shoes the soles were removed, the uppers being left. This was done so that he might step softly and reverently into the presence of his Joss. As usual, a quantity of Chinese provisions were put into the coffin, and left at the grave. Chinese wine—rice spirit—was also left at the grave; but alas! those profane Melican ruffians of the Golden City always follow these processions, and ruthlessly gobble all they can find eatable and drinkable as soon as the backs of the living Celestials are turned.

Political excitement in Sacramento has brought out a little story about Honest **JOHN BIGLER's** hat. It seems there was much eagerness to know how the State had gone in the last Presidential election, and a big crowd had collected around the telegraph office to learn the returns. **BIGLER**, of course, was a prominent figure on the outdoor platform. There was much money up, and the crowd was so large and noisy that very many could not hear the announcements. But everybody could see him, and pretty soon most of the spectators could "read the indications." For, if the vote was "glorious" for the Democracy his hat was back on his coat collar; if the reverse it was down over his eyes; if about an even thing it was nicely balanced on top; if it slid down the back slope **SEYMOUR** was ahead; if it went over the summit and down the front grade **GRANT** was ahead. Finally, when a cheer went up and the hat suddenly jumped over and scooted down to his very eyes, the waiting Democrats dolefully told the Republicans they could take the money, and went home.

Twenty-nine years ago Mr. **SYLVESTER HAVENS**, of Hartford, injured his right eye by a small piece of steel that flew into it—the result of a blow. Gradually the eye began to lose the power of sight, and finally, many years after the accident, sight was gone altogether. Thus it continued for fourteen years, causing no pain. Six weeks ago, however, Mr. **HAVENS** was troubled by a swelling in the inside of the right nostril, which he at length punctured, and from it came out a little bit of steel, of course the identical piece that entered his eye twenty-nine years ago. The sore healed, but very soon the left eye began to lose the power of sight, and as oculists assured him that it was the result of sympathetic action from the nerves of the other eye, he determined to have the sightless right eye removed from its socket. This was done, and the sufferer is now in a darkened room, waiting for the time when a glass eye can be inserted. Curiously enough, any ray of light that enters the apartment pains the empty socket of the departed eye. Even a picture with a gilt frame had to be turned face to the wall, the reflection of the gilt frame in the darkened room being painfully perceptible. This sensitiveness, however, is rapidly wearing off.

The extensive publication of the letter purporting to have been written by Rev. **J. P. NEWMAN** to personal friends in Iowa, asking them to use their influence to secure the re-election of Senator **HARLAN**, has brought out from the latter gentleman a long address to the people of his State. He evidently thinks that the wide publicity given the letter, whether it be genuine or not, is intended to advance the interest of Hon. **WILLIAM B. ALLISON** as a candidate for the Senate; and that a renewed effort is thus being made to excite opposition against himself because he is a Methodist, in favor of one who is supposed to be more liberal in religious matters. He says that this insidious kind of opposition to him has been kept up by a certain class of journals and politicians ever since his first appearance in public life, and he adds: "I have never asked, expected or desired support for any official station on account of religious considerations. I have never at any time adopted means, either direct or indirect, to secure Church influence for such a purpose. And although I am frank to confess that I esteem the right to speak for Iowa on the floor of the American Senate, at this period of the world's history, the greatest honor with which a citizen can be clothed, yet, unless cheerfully conferred by a free people, from a mature and deliberate conviction that, all things considered, it would be best for the State and for our great Republic, I would despise myself if I did not scorn the distinction."

The story of the brave Florida boy told above should be supplemented by the tale of a heroine in California, who, one day in June as it happened, was a passenger in a stage coach. The driver chanced to take out his watch to observe the time, holding the reins meanwhile in one hand. At the very instant one of the leaders stumbled and jerked the reins from the driver's hand. The team started to turn, and the driver jumped from his box, with the intention of heading the horses off. But he fell in the effort, and sustained a severe compound fracture of the leg. Perfectly helpless he lay beneath the wheels, and the stage passed over his hip. The horses kept on for three miles, and finally upset the stage. This was the occasion for the young lady of whom we speak, a school teacher eighteen years old, and she seized it. Her name is given as Miss **PLUNKETT**—certainly not a very romantic name. Perhaps she will sometime change it. But to the story. This young lady climbed out of the stage through the window, unhitched the horses and tied them to the wheels. There was a band of cattle camped near where the upset took place, and procuring the assistance of one of the vaqueros to take charge of the horses, the young lady walked back in the dark, a distance of three miles, in search of the driver. On arriving where the poor fellow was she bound up his leg, procured him water to assuage his burning thirst, and stayed with him two hours until assistance came. Dr. **HAYS**, who was called upon to attend the injured man, expresses his firm belief that if a draw-knife and suitable material had been at hand, she would have had the man's leg set and properly bound up in splints before daylight.

Desperate Conflict Between Citizens and Policemen—Attempt to Rescue a Prisoner.

A few days ago Court Officer **LEE** attempted to arrest **MATHEW AHRENS** on a charge of petty larceny, in the sugar refinery foot of Division-avenue, Williamsburg, but he was driven out of the place by **AHRENS'** fellow-workmen. Last evening the officer again visited the refinery, and secured his prisoner, but while he was passing through Myrtle-avenue with him, a gang of about twenty men from the sugar refinery came upon them, and drove them into **BERNHARD's** lager-beer saloon. With Officer **LEE** in their power, the gang became very uproarious, and treated him in the most barbarous manner. While in this predicament Policemen **MICHAEL KENNEDY** and **BURRILL**, with Deputy Sheriff **EGGERS**, went to his assistance. They immediately demanded the release of Officer **LEE** and the surrender of the prisoner **AHRENS**. The rioters refused to comply, and the officers drew their clubs. A desperate conflict then ensued, and after a few moments the rioters were vanquished, three of their number receiving ugly scalp wounds. The victorious officers then conveyed to the Fourth-street Station-house **MATHEW AHRENS**, **RICHARD HESPRY**, **TORTEN KENTZ** and **JOHN SCHWAB**, who all received the surgical aid of Dr. **CREAMER**, Jr. The injuries sustained by the law-breakers were not of a serious character. Officer **LEE** was very roughly treated, but escaped with slight marks of violence. His brother officers escaped injury.

SECRETARY ROBESON.

His Fourth of July Oration—An Eloquent Effort—The Advancement of Progressive Ideas.

The following address was delivered by Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, at Morristown, N. J., on the Fourth of July;

"In the capital of Imperial France, gorgeous with the grandeur and the gold of historic ages, were gathered one year ago the selected representatives of every enlightened government of the earth. Their roll glittered with historic names, and was rich with the blazonry of arms and orders. They embodied the ideas, were clothed with the dignity, charged with the duties, and invested with the powers of civilized Europe.

Among them all, perhaps, neither the simple name nor the unpretending person of the American Minister would at that time attract the attention of the thoughtless or the proud. But during the year which has since passed, France has been the theatre of scenes which tried the qualities of all who witnessed or had part in them. Read today the record of the stirring months. On that lofty roll but one name seems written in letters of living light, and of all that glittering throng, but one figure stands boldly out to challenge the attention and command the respect of the world. The exponent of the liberal views of our Government, and of the comprehensive civilization of our people, our American representative was, throughout the varying struggle, at once the representative of progress and of law, of freedom and of civilization. Amid the fierce convulsions, where were dissolved and lost the influences of human reason, the securities of civil government, and the bonds of civil society, he remained the sole representative, guardian and protector of religion and humanity. The traditions, the forms, the courtesies, the securities of diplomatic intercourse were swept away amid the wild confusion. He supplied traditions by ideas, forms by actions, courtesies by kindness, securities by courage, till he seemed to stand before the nations amid the wreck of Governments and the ruins of society as the sole representative of Christian civilization, while the *élite* of European diplomacy were dwarfed and belittled before the stature, life-size, of American manhood."

Gen. Grant in Newark—He Holds a Reception at Senator Frelinghuysen's Residence.

President GRANT called some time since upon Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, while passing through Newark, and expressed his intention of passing a day in that city at an early date. He yesterday fulfilled his promise. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN had issued a number of invitations to the Mayor, City officers, clergymen and journalists, and a large number of persons were present on the arrival of the President. Among the notables were Judge BRADLEY, Secretary ROBESON, Congressman GEO. A. HALSEY, Mayor RICORD and the members of the Common Council. A reception was held, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN performed the ceremony of introduction. The President shook hands with about 100 persons, many of them being ladies, but made no speech. A few of the invited, afterward partook of a collation with the President, Gen. PORTER, and the members of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's family. The party were afterward driven through Newark and its suburbs, the ground, however, being quite familiar to Gen. GRANT. The President remained over night in Newark, and will return to Long Branch today.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—Third Trial of Buckhout.

ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT, who stands indicted, at White Plains, for the murder of his wife and ALFRED RENDALL, at Sleepy Hollow, on New-Year's Day, 1870, and has been twice tried for the murder of Mr. RENDALL, without the jury arriving at a verdict in the case, the jury standing, in the first instance, nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and in the last trial, eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, was again placed on trial, at White Plains, yesterday, before Hon. JOSEPH F. BARNARD, Presiding Justice, Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and two Justices of Sessions.

Five hundred persons liable to jury duty having been summoned to attend, they, with the spectators and witnesses, crowded the courtroom to its utmost capacity. At the close of the day only five jurors had been obtained, and it appeared doubtful whether a jury will be obtained out of the panel.

The District-Attorney and HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., appeared for the people, and Ex-Judge ROBERTSON, FRANCIS LARKIN and J. S. MILLARD for the prisoner.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.

No Circuit calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
8—Watson vs. Bowne.
19—Read vs. Bazne.
31—Sutherland vs. Boynton.
32—Barclay vs. Crandall.
51—Neafie vs. Battersley.
53—Allan vs. Griffith.
54—Rodman vs. Jones.
64—Weeks vs. Smith.
65—Same vs. Same.
66—Rollins vs. Whittaker
74—In re the Salisbury Manufacturing Co.
76—Mesler vs. Speedling.
79—Dodge vs. Lambert.
82—Robinson vs. Hawes.
98—Kane vs. Young.

Nos.
102—Johnston vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Co.
103—Tapscott vs. Morgan.
106—Brosi vs. The Mayor.
107—Stead vs. The Mayor.
108—Ellsworth vs. The Mayor.
109—W. Div. of W. North Carolina R. R. Co. vs. Hopkins.
110—Marvin vs. Lewis.
117—Jacksonville, P. & M. R. R. Co. vs. W. Div. North Carolina R. R. Co.
118—Lawrence vs. Taylor.
122—Bronson vs. Townsend

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6949—Zummer vs. Rosenblatt.
6214—Orr vs. Holmes.
6434—Wallace vs. Welsh.
6899—Carroll vs. Doran.
6904—Goddard Bro. M'f'g. Co. vs. Richards.
6939—Cooley vs. Hale.
6940—Geis vs. Maeller.

Nos.
6941—Michel vs. Dunn.
6942—Fell vs. Chapman.
6943—Same vs. Same.
6944—Towt vs. Chapman.
6788—Burnham vs. First National Refrigerator Co.
6946—Disosway vs. Steele.
6948—Dreyer vs. Kohler.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Caroline M. Malcolm *vs.* Sarah L. Allen; Malcolm *vs.* Allen et al.; motion denied for stay.

O'Conor *vs.* Jones; judgment opened on payment of $10 costs and disbursements; judgment and execution to be entered and levied, to stand as security, and cause to be referred if plaintiff so elect, and to proceed to trial on two days' notice.

Eiston *vs.* Murray et al.; sureties rejected.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JULY 6.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Sun Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Duncan McCall et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

William J. Stokes *vs.* J. S. Johnson et al.; case settled.

G. C. Hirschman *vs.* Charles Lediard et al.; case settled.

A. B. Stoney *vs.* The Farmers' Transportation Company, of Keyport, N. J.; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

By Judge Monell.

Thomas Eagan *vs.* James Rooney; motion granted.

In the matter of Richard A. Storrs; reference ordered.

Edgar H. Reeves, et al. *vs.* Abraham Denike et al.; motion denied.

Harrison Palmer *vs.* Jessie A. Marshall; see memorandum on papers in Clerk's office.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

In the matter of the Receivership of James M. Gano; see decision.

By Judge Freedman.

Jabez A. Bostwick *vs.* Joseph M. Wildey, and Russell Sturges *vs.* the New Jersey Steam Navigation Company; in each of these two cases the original proposed case, with the amendments allowed, must be handed up.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 6.

By Judge Larremore.

Horwitz *vs.* Horwitz; motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Cowen *vs.* Estel et al.; injunction dissolved and motion for permanent injunction denied.

In the matter of Ida Bloomburg; petition and order appointing guardian.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$34,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅝
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115½
26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	114⅛
11,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.	113⅜
25,000 do	113⅛
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅜
10,000 do b3.	113⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	113⅜
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.	72
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s new.	71½
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new.	73
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, new.	27
4,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	58⅛
35,000 do	58⅜
4,000 Mo. State 6s	95
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	93
2,500 B'kl'n 6s, W. L.	92½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	91⅛
1,000 Erie 4th	88¾
1,000 do	89
3,000 H. R. 2d, S. F. bs.	103
2,000 Harlem 1st	102
1,000 M. So. S. F. bs.	101⅞
6,000 do	102
8,000 Cen. Pac. G'd bs.	99⅞
20,000 do..bet. call.	100
7,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.	89⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s inc.	83½
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.	96⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.	85½
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	103⅜
10,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88.	94
$3,000 Cleve. & P. Con.	93
600 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	90¾
30,000 Tol., P. & W. 2d.	78
1,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.	94
63 Bank of Com.	117
5 Ocean Bank	94
42 do	95½
10 Tenth Nat. Bank.	125
300 Md. Coal Co.	30
500 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	42⅜
5 Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	53⅛
35 do	53⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅜
200 do...bet. call.	97⅜
50,000 N.Y. C. & H. cfs.	92⅜
300 Erie R.	27⅛
400 Harlem R..bet. c.	126
100 Reading R.	112
400 do	112⅛
700 L. S. & M. So. R.	109⅜
100 do...bet. call.	110
200 do	109⅜
200 Union Pacific R.	30⅜
25 Panama R.	51½
100 C. & N. W. R.	73⅜
100 C. & N. W. Pref.	92⅛
200 C., C., C. & Ind. R. b3.	89⅜
200 N. J. Cen. R.	112
400 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	109
30 do	109⅛
80 do	109⅛
500 do..bet. call.	108⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. R.	61
100 Tol., W. & W. R.	59½
300 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	100
100 Boston, H. & E. R.	2⅜
30 Chicago & Alt. R.	120
19,000 N. J. Cen. n. bs.	103½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99
7,000 O. & M. Con. bs.	93½
3,000 Tol., P. & War. 1st, West. Div.	89
26 Mor. & Essex R.	93
5 N.Y. & N.H., ex. dv.	155
100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	20
400 South-side R.	72¼

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small	114
20,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.	113⅜
5,000 do c.	113⅛
5,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65, n.	113⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅜
100,000 do c.	113¼
7,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C., s.	112¼
20,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	115½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.	72⅛
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	95¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93¼
30 Del. & H. C'l..b.c.	121
100 W.-Far. Ex. Scrip.	2¼
20 Am. M. Un. Ex.	53
50 do	53½
100 U. S. Express	54
10,000 N.Y.C. & H. Ctf.	92⅜
300 Erie R.R. bet. call.	27⅝
100 Harlem R. R.	126¾
100 do	126¾
500 do	127
1,000 Reading R. R.	112⅛
200 L. S. & M. So. R.	110⅛
100 do b3.	110⅛
300 do..bet. call.	110⅛
100 Un. Pac. R. b3.	31
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	118
72 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	89¾
100 do	90
100 N. J. Cen. R.	112
30 do	112¼
500 Chic. & R. I. R.	109
50 do	109¼
100 Tol., W. & W. R.	59¼
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. b.c.	82
200 Del., Lack. & W.	106
100 H. & St. Jo. R. Pf.	87

THURSDAY, July 6—P. M.

A tone of unusual strength in the Public Funds of the United States, yesterday and today, both here and in London, with a very decided advance in prices, and as heavy purchases here as the comparatively limited offering of Bonds would admit, induced the suspicion of rumor that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now in London, had made some good progress in placing the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan in Europe. A Cable telegram to the Associated Press this Afternoon would seem to strengthen this rumor. No particulars, however, are given, and the Gold Room was not disposed to give full credence to the telegram, although it evidently checked the confidence of the clique movement, so rampant for a week past to advance the price of Gold. This party are supposed to have put in a bid at the Treasury today, through Mr. ROBERT BAILE, for $1,000,000 Gold at 113⅜ ₱ cent., which was accepted, as being higher than the bids, aggregating $1,425,000, made by other parties.

We do not ascribe the buoyancy in the Public Funds exclusively to the Foreign demand, or to the prospects of the New Loan. The July Gold Dividends have gone largely into United States 5-20s, and other United States Gold-bearing Stocks, as not only the safest, as they certainly are by all odds, but the most reliable of all Money investments, and least liable to the contingencies which in one way or another disturb the public confidence. The reinvestment, therefore, of Domestic Dividends, drawn in Gold since July 1, may be regarded as materially adding to the demand for the Public Funds in a market but indifferently supplied by Domestic holders of these Funds, and not supplied at all from abroad at the recent advance in prices.

The drawers of Foreign bills again accepted 110⅜ ₱ cent. for 60 days London, and 110¾@110⅞ ₱ cent. for sight Bills.

Money continues in overabundant supply at 3@5 ₱ cent. on call Loan, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on prime short Merchant paper. At the same time there is not much doing in Mortgages, either on Railways or Real Estate bearing 7@8 ₱ cent. Interest, showing that the existing plethora is exceptional or merely incident to the Summer months.

On the Stock Exchange prices for the Southern State Bonds are fairly supported, and in the Railway Stocks, while the speculation is by no means general, the market shows a good degree of firmness, and in Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi and some other of the Western Roads, and also in Reading, the speculative demand is ahead of the inclination of the bearish interest in the market to put out contracts ahead.

Late in the Afternoon the Gold Sales, after being as high as 113⅜@113½ ₱ cent., fell back to 113¼ ₱ cent., the closing figure of last night. The following general quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The old 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s were advanced to 112½ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	112⅜	112½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113⅜
American Gold	113¼	113¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97¼	97
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92¼	92¼
Reading Railroad	111⅜	111¼
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅜	108¼
North-west Common	73⅜	73⅜
North-west Preferred	92¼	91¼
Pacific Mail	42¼	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80⅜
St. Paul Common	61¼	60¼
Lake Shore	109¼	109½
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	47⅜
Toledo and Wabash	59¼	59¼
Western Telegraph	58⅜	58⅜
Erie	27⅜	27⅛
Union Pacific	30½	31¼
Central Pacific Bonds	99¼	99⅜
Union Pacific Bonds	89¼	89¼
Consolidated Coal	38	39¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 6.

Gold receipts	$1,188,266 95
Gold payments	663,180 88
Gold balance	55,961,208 21
Currency receipts	2,304,188 55
Currency payments	1,732,570 02
Currency balance	3,279,460 79
Customs	581,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
10-40 reg	111⅛
10-40 coup	112⅛
6s currency	115

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	72
Tenn. 6s, new bds	72
Va. 6s, old	65¼
Va. 6s, new bds	72
Ga. 7s, new bds	90
N. C. 6s, old	45
N. C. new bds	27
N. C. special tax	20½
S. C. Jan. and July	59
S. C. April and Oct.	61
Missouri 6s	95
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93
La. 6s, levee bds	72
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70
California 7s	110
Connecticut 6s	100¼
Rhode Island 6s	100
Ala. 8s, railroad bds	90
Ark. 6s, funded	54
Ar. 7s, L.R., P.B.&N.O.	47½
Ark. 7s, M., O.&R. Riv.	47½
Ohio 6s, '81	102
Ohio 6s, '86	102
Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Ind. 5s	100
Mich. 6s, '73	99
Mich. 6s, '78	99
Mich. 6s, '83	99
N. Y. reg. Bt'y Loan	107
N. Y. coup. Bt'y Loan	107¼
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	89
Erie 1st, Ext'd	100
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	92
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	92
Long Dock bds	90
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102¼
Harlem 1st 7s	101¼
Har., Con. M.&S.F. 6s	92
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	94
M. C. 1st 8s, '82	119
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	101½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98
Cen. Pac. bds	99¾
Union Pac. 1st bds	88
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	83
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	93
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	93
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98¼
Han. & St. Jo. Con	103¼
Lack. & West. bds	99
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex	96
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	89
Tol. & Wab. 2d	90¼
Tol. & Wab. Eq. bds.	80½
Tol. & Wab. Cons. C.	89
Han. & N. 1st	88
Gt. West. 1st, '88	93½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	85½
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	87
Galena & Chi. 2d	96½
Chi., R. I. & P.	100½
Morris & Essex 1st	103½
N. J. Cen. 2d	102
N. J. C. 2d, new bds	103½
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	92
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Chi & Alt. Inc	94
Ohio & Miss 1st	x 98½
Ohio & Miss. Con	93½
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
St. L. & I. M. 1st	94½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	88
Marietta & Cin. 1st	95
Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	70
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88½
Tol., P. & W., W. D.	89
Tol., P. & W. 2d	77
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Bost., H. & E. Guar.	22¾
Cedar Falls & M. 1st	85

And the following for the City Bank stocks:

New-York	135
Manhattan	155
Mechanics'	135
City	225
Phenix	107
Mechanics' & Traders'	130
Gallatin National	121
Merchants' Exch.	99
Leather Manuf's'	180
State of New-York	112
Commerce	117
Ocean	94
Mercantile	124
American Exchange	115½
Pacific	200
Bank of the Republic	113
Bank of N. America	103½
Hanover	103
Irving	126
Metropolitan	135
People's	145
East River	112½
Corn Exchange	129
Continental	100
St. Nicholas	125
Marine	165
Importers' & Traders'	175
Park	168
Manufact's & Merch'ts'	98
Second National	180
Fourth National	111⅛
Ninth National	120
Tenth National	121

We are desired by Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co. to state that the use of their name as a reference in New-York for the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association is not and never was authorized by them.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in

June, 1871	$438,944
June, 1870	348,632
Increase	$90,312

The Equitable Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable July 8, free of tax.

The Park Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The United States Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, free of tax.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, payable July 10.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest for the past six months be paid depositors on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of *Five ₱ cent.* per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 17th inst.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have thirty years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7.30s are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the North-west, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of United States Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their interest income nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7.30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., will be furnished on application to any agent for the loan, or to JAY COOKE & Co., New-York, Philadelphia or Washington.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

The amount of the best class of securities now available in the market, at prices which render them desirable and profitable for investment, is limited in comparison with the amount of capital which must seek investment from the July disbursements, and the most substantial of these must be rapidly absorbed. Preference will, of course, be given by prudent investors to those combining the best assurances of absolute safety with a liberal interest on their cost.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous, and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	32	Spirits Turp., bbls	263
Bees-wax, pks	8	Crude Turp., bbls	546
Cotton, bales	326	Resin, bbls	3,527
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	48	Oil-cake, pks	506
Copper, bbls	20	Cut-meats, pks	222
Copper, cakes	339	Lard, pks	871
Eggs, bbls	1,647	Stearine, pks	100
Flour, bbls	17,583	Butter, pks	4,229
Wheat, bushels	166,824	Cheese, pks	17,177
Corn, bushels	284,186	Tallow, pkgs	101
Oats, bushels	16,600	Lard-oil, bbls	140
Rye, bushels	11,741	Red Oil, bbls	50
Malt, bushels	16,200	Pea-nuts, bags	178
Beans, bushels	198	Starch, boxes	950
Corn-meal, bags	450	Tea, half chests	33
Hemp, bales	92	Tobacco, hhds	1,349
Hops, bales	222	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,293
Hides, No	120	Whisky, bbls	462
Leather, sides	11,390	Wool, bales	2,831

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Crusader*, for Liverpool—5,374 bushels Corn, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 27,838 bushels Wheat, 8,400 Staves, 15 hhds. Tallow, 95 bbls. Tallow, 956 tcs. Lard, 530 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *Assyria*, for Glasgow—147 boxes Clocks, 294 pks. Sewing-machines, 971 bbls. Flour, 14,879 bushels Wheat, 23,739 bushels Corn, 92 bbls. Oil-cake, 99 hhds. Tobacco, 40 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *A. Lincoln*, for Penarth Roads and orders—21,073 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Helen Drummond*, for Gloucester—28,798 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Paolina*, for Queenstown and orders—25,557 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—9 bales Skins, 10 tcs. Bung Guts, 177 hhds. Tobacco, 30 tcs. Tobacco, 7,945 boxes Cheese, 25 bales Hair, 30 tcs. Tallow, 200 tcs. Lard, 389 bbls. Resin, 99 bbls. Oil, 117 bags Wool, 215 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 20 boxes Bacon, 7,884 bushels Corn, 7,914 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Venus*, for Rotterdam—4,953 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Kong Oscar*, for Cronstadt—2,732 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Helena*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,250 cases Refined Petroleum, 550 cases Naphtha.

By the schooner *Aspiranta*, for Salonica—5,550 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices. We quote Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and firm in price; prime Yellow, 37c.@37½c. ₱ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request within our former range.

CANDLES—A light business has been reported in all kinds at unaltered figures.

CEMENT—There has been a moderate call for Rosendale at steady rates.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request and firm; sales, 2,000 bags by the *Fitzgerald*, 1,000 bags by the *Halley* and 400 bags by the *South America*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning, was 111,427 bags here, and 94,119 bags at the other distributing ports. Other kinds have been held with confidence, on a lighter offering, but have been inactive. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the recent movements in other than Rio thus: 5,584 bags Maracaibo, ex *Grace Kelly*, *Recruit*, *Dutch Princess* and *Spring Bird*, sold for consumption on private terms; 207 bags Savanilla sold in lots for consumption within our range; 250 bags San Domingo shipped to Europe. The stock of other than Rio, in first hands here, this morning, was 46,448 bags and 17,589 mats, including, of Java, 17,589 grass mats; Ceylon, 6,280 bags; Maracaibo, 4,886 bags; Laguayra, 15,004 bags; Jamaica, 2,937 bags; Costa Rica, 7,948 bags; Manila, 225 bags; Mexican, 1,749 bags; Malabar, 5,080 bags; Savanilla, 547 bags; Curacoa, 120 bags. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COAL—The demand has been on a restricted scale; prices have been weak and irregular in the wholesale line. The retail figures from yard show no material change since the monthly sale of Scranton Coal, at which there was a sharp reduction on all kinds.

COTTON—There has been more inquiry for early delivery at steady rates, with sales reported, since our last, of 4,043 bales, including 779 bales to shippers, 1,320 bales to spinners, 484 bales to speculators, and 1,460 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fair trade reported at a shade firmer rates; sales, 10,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for July, 500 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c.; 100 bales each, July and August, at 20⅛c., together; 100 August, 400 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c.; October, 100 bales at 18⅝c.; November, 400 bales at 18⅜c.; December, 100 bales at 18 7-16c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅜c., together. And today, for July, 100 bales at 19 15-16c.; immediate delivery; 700 bales at 20c., 900 bales at 20⅛c., 1,200 bales at 20 1-16c.; August, 600 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20¼c., 1,300 bales at 20 7-16c.; 100 bales each July and August at 20¼c., together; September, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 700 bales at 19⅝c.; October, 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 15-16c.; November, 500 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales each November and December at 18 9-16c., together; December, 400 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 200 bales at 18⅜c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19.94c.; August, 20.21c.; September, 19.25c.; October, 18.71c.; December, 18 5-16c. The receipts at this port today were 326 bales, including 235 bales from Norfolk, 39 bales from Wilmington, and 52 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Low Middling	20	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
Middling	20⅝	21	21	21¼
Good Middling	21⅞	22	22¼	22½

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,272
Receipts last week	8,317
Receipts since the preceding week	14,423
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,043,695
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	606,680
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,307
Estimated stock here	54,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Thursday. Bales.	Thus far this week, without today. Bales.	Thus far last week, includ'g today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total. this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	722	1,804	3,411	3,957	482
New-Orleans	221	5,286	3,774	5,571	2,643
Mobile	130	639	879	1,040	456
Savannah	193	652	868	1,029	1,840
Charleston	128	1,113	1,095	1,427	1,273
Wilmington	50	160	295	335	25
Norfolk	117	980	1,419	1,805	592
Baltimore	142	368	1,027	1,320	51
New-York	52	772	1,474	1,607	1,087
Boston	....	13	164	280	455
Various	....	....	....	....	24
				C.P.123	
Total	1,755	11,787	14,406	18,474	8,928
This day last week	2,150	....	Va.123	18,474	
This day last year	1,349	....	Va.24		8,928
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,885,821
Same time last year					2,831,979

FEATHERS—Have been quoted steady, but have been very tame. Live Geese, 60c.@75c. ₱ ℔.

FISH—The demand has been limited for the leading kinds at about previous quotations, with a moderate offering of stock noted.

FRUIT—Business has been slow in all articles since our last, with but little alteration in values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely and has been in comparatively slack request at a shade easier prices. The inquiry for shipping extras has been on a restricted scale, at from $6@$6 20, chiefly at $6, for straight lines, delivered, at which latter rate, however, holders do not seem disposed to place stock. There has been a rather slow movement in trade and family brands, at about quoted figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,700 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 85@$6 15; very good to fancy at $6 15@$6 65, chiefly at $6 17½@$6 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 20, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 10@$5 10
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 60
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 50
Extra State	5 85@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 70
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 85@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 25

Southern Flour has been slow of sale at less firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at from $4 10@$5 80 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Corn-meal has been in light request at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 90
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 50@ 4 05
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—There has been a more confident export and milling inquiry noted for Wheat, with a firmer market for desirable lots of Spring, which have been offered with less urgency, but at lower rates for Red and Amber Winter Wheat, and for White do., the available supply of which has been more liberal. The main business has been in new crop Spring for export at $1 43@$1 45 for ordinary to choice No. 2, chiefly at $1 44 for straight dry samples, and $1 45 for choice, which was the closing quotation; $1 44 for soft No. 1 do., with $1 45@$1 48 reported bid for straight No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee, for which holders were asking $1 46@$1 48, afloat; $1 35@$1 40 for soft No. 2, ₱ bushel. The dealings in Red and Amber Winter Wheat have been on a moderate scale at $1 48@$1 53 for Western, and $1 53 for new crop Southern; and in White Wheat at $1 52@$1 65 for Western, and $1 65 for new Southern, mostly taken by millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 181,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 52@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 48@$1 53, chiefly Amber at $1 51, and $1 48 for Red; No. 1 Spring at $1 45@$1 46 bid for dry, afloat, and $1 44 paid for soft; No. 2 Spring, $1 43@$1 45, chiefly at $1 44@$1 45, afloat; soft do., $1 35@$1 40; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 48@$1 53; new White Southern at $1 66; new Amber do. at $1 53, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in quite active demand, mainly for shipment, but in part for trade purposes, and to some extent, on speculative account, at rather stronger prices. The bulk of the business has been in dry Mixed Western at 71c.@71½c. afloat, and 70¼c.@71c. in store. Yellow Western has been in request at 74c.; White do., 78c.; and prime White Southern at 85c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 244,000 bushels, at 67c.@71½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 71c.@71½c. for dry samples of Canal afloat, and 70¼c.@71c. in store; 68½c.@70½c. for steamer grades; 74c. for Yellow Western; 78c. for White Western, and 85c. for White Southern. Rye has been very quiet, since our last, at from 95c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 15 for new State. A boat load of Western was reported sold without particulars. Barley-malt rules very dull at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in slack request and less buoyant in price, though quotations show no material change. The trade demand has been quite limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, at 64c.@70c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64½c. for Mixed Western afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 67c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 27,838 bushels Wheat, and 5,374 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 971 bbls. Flour, 14,879 bushels Wheat, and 23,739 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 28,798 bushels Wheat for Gloucester; 21,073 bushels Corn for Penarth Roads and orders; 25,557 bushels Wheat for Queenstown and orders; 7,914 bushels Wheat, and 7,884 bushels Corn, for Bremen.

The following boats passed Fultonville, twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 5, 1871:

Corn—Nelson S. Markell, L. A. Holmss, Orin D. Collins, W. S. Fenn, Johnnie Jamison, Ella Viola, Cumberland, D. P. Martin, L. C. Myer, Buffalo; Delos De Wolf, Oswego.

Lumber—C. H. Potter, Frank H. Farrell, George Norris, John H. Woods, Frank Harder, Miama, Addy McGee, Oswego; Henry & Hellen, Keystone, Ella, Lyon's Falls; William, Fannie Sutie, Boonville; Lee, Rome; Ellen M. Bruce, Tonawanda; Ellen M. Cole, Hawkinsville; Seth L. King, D. H. Rosbeck, S. W. Bissell, A. J. Walker, Buffalo; W. B. Archibald, Olean.

Wheat—S. R. Daniels, Buffalo; Hans Harwick, Willie & Alfred, Addie, Oswego.

Oil—Addie Gregg, Justus Miller, Buffalo.

Flour—George, Rochester; Lighton Brother & McK., E. F. Blanchard, Oswego; M. M. Southworth, Lockport.

Peas—Edward Stacy, Oswego.

Coal—Erie, Geneva; Addison Patrick, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and steady at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues inactive at from 70c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been offered with reserve and quoted strong in price, but has been without animation.

HONEY—Has been very dull at 82c.@86c., gold, for Cuba, ₱ gallon, in bond.

HOPS—Have been salable at fairly-supported prices. We quote at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 222 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair demand within our previous range.

LUMBER—Trade has been rather slow, since our last, but values have been without change of moment. At Albany, according to the *Argus*, "The demand for lumber continues steady and reliable without any excitement. The lumber is going into the hands of regular dealers, and the market is free from all speculation. This, together with the fact of light supplies here and low stock at the retail yards, would seem to give promise of a fine market for the balance of the season. Prices of desirable kinds of clear pine are firm at our outside quotations; the same may be said of Canada selects and good tally boards. The best kinds of spruce are firm at our highest figures. There is not any change to note in hemlock. We notice reports of sales within a few days at Bay City to Albany parties of 1,500,000 feet, and 800,000 feet at $6 50, $13 and $35. Foreign orders are more active, owing to improved accounts from South America. The Deal trade at Quebec continues good, though not so active as it has been. The receipts at Buffalo during the week by lake and rail are reported at 8,200,000 feet, and at Oswego, by lake, 9,300,000 feet. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week in June were:

	Bds. & Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Staves, ℔s.
1871	16,647,400	629	580,000
1870	29,810,500	2,432	1,150,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 11,791,100 feet were by the Erie and 4,851,300 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 1 were:

	Bds. & Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Staves, ℔s.
1871	123,661,700	11,481	4,954,400
1870	131,687,400	4,958	3,676,300

Lake Freights are $2 75 to Buffalo and $5@$5 50 to Oswego. Canal Freights from Buffalo to Albany, $4@$4 25; from Oswego to Albany, $3.

River and Eastern Freights are unchanged. We quote:

To New-York, ₱ M $1 50

MOLASSES—There has been rather more inquiry noted for foreign, and some invoices have been in negotiation, but not reported closed. Prices have been quoted steady, with a light offering from importers. Refiners were well supplied from direct importations. Domestic has been in light request. The stock in first hands this morning included 5,926 hhds. Cuba, 3,607 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,202 hhds. English Islands, and 6,800 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered sparingly and quoted stronger in price, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 950 bbls. strained to good do. at $2 85@$2 95 ₱ 280 ℔s.; receipts, 3,527 bbls.; exports, 389 bbls. Tar has been firm but inactive. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal; receipts, 546 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, on the basis of 47c. for merchantable, with sales reported of 115 bbls., in lots; receipts, 263 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@47½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 70@$7 75 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 70; Pitch, $2 75, ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The feature of the business today was the increased activity in Refined Oil, which was in brisk request, chiefly for export and for July delivery, both here and at Philadelphia, particularly the former, at stronger prices, closing buoyantly on a reduced offering, holders evincing less eagerness to place stock at the ruling figures. The reported sales of Refined in the local market have been about 37,500 bbls. Standard White, various deliveries within the current month, at 25¼c.@26c., chiefly last half at 26c., closing with 26c. bid for the last half of July, the market closing with an upward tendency. And at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, early July deliveries, chiefly at 25¼c.; 500 bbls. do., July, at 26c., which was the closing quotation; and 2,000 bbls. do., August and September, at 26c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 7,330 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,953 bbls. for Rotterdam; 2,732 bbls. for Cronstadt; 2,750 bbls. and 3,250 cases for Gibraltar and orders, and 5,550 cases for Salonica. And from Philadelphia, 904,379½ gallons for Antwerp. Refined Oil in cases has been in rather more request at 28c.@29½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases. The export clearances included 550 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders......Crude Petroleum in bulk has been in more request here at 14½c., with 15c. generally asked. Shipping Crude has been in moderate demand at 18½c., with 18½c.@19c. generally 19c., asked in the local market, and at 18½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 1,985 bbls....From the Creek the advices are of a stronger, though not active market, on the basis of $4 85@$4 95 for Lower, and $4 60@$4 65 for Upper Road deliveries, various options.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, but quoted pretty firm. Sales have been reported of 375 bbls., in lots, at $15 37@$15 62½ for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a slow call noted for new Western, on the basis of about $15 37, seller July, and $15 50, seller August; sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in some request at from 5½c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Cut-meats have been in very moderate demand at 12½c.@13c. for Hams; 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14c.@15½c. for Smoked Hams, ₱ ℔; sales equal 325 pks. Bacon continues in light request at 8c.@8½c. for Long Clear, and 8¾c.@9c. for Fancy Cuts; sales 120 pks. Lard has been quite moderately sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c.@10½c. for Western Steam, 10½c.@10¾c. for new do., and 10c.@10½c., chiefly 10c., for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. New Western Steam, including seller August on private terms, and seller December at 10½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in very slack request within our former range; sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet and nominal at from $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been very dull at from $18 50@$26 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request, including State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c. ₱ ℔.; the day's receipts were 4,229 pks. Cheese has been slow of sale at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 17,177 boxes.

RICE—Has been in slack demand, including Carolina at from $8 75@$9 50; Patna, $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon, $7@$7 50, ₱ 100 ℔s. The stock of Rangoon in first hands this morning was 10,700 bags.

SALT—Has been in demand at previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 7½c.@8c., gold, for Crude, ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Continue in limited demand at old figures.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, since our last, including Castile at 11½c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1, 6½c., ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in request and held with confidence.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw has been quite active since our last at a further slight improvement in prices. The inquiry has been mainly for the better grades of refining stock on the basis of 10¼c.@13¾c. ₱ ℔. for fair to good. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART quote their Refined Sugars up, ⅛c. ₱ ℔., as follows: best Crushed Sugar, 13¾c.; Granulated, 13¾c.; Ground, 13¾c.; White, A., 12½c.; and Yellow, C., 11¾c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,130 hhds. at 9¾c.@9 11-16c. for good Refining Cuba and Porto Rico; 9 5-16c.@9 7-16c. for fair to strictly fair do.; 9½c. for common do.; 9¾c. for Barbados; 9¾c. for St. Croix, and 9¾c.@10½c. for Grocery Porto Rico; also, 847 boxes Havana at 10½c., and 800 boxes Havana at 8½c. for Molasses Sugar, ₱ ℔. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba firm, 9 5-16c.@9 11-16c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9½c.@10½c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 10¾c.@13¾c. as the extremes, ₱ ℔. Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since July 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock July 1, 1871	85,955	85,894	266,582	10,466
Receipts since July 1	8,930	5,478	4,606	818
Total	94,885	91,372	271,188	11,284
Sales since July 1	3,576	2,766	4,200	....
Stock July 6, 1871	91,309	88,606	266,988	11,284
Stock July 7, 1870	103,751	108,524	376,233	1,547
Stock July 8, 1869	129,728	149,399	132,597	1,722
Stock July 9, 1868	87,833	49,126	20,232	175

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 125,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¾c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅜c. for prime; also, 29,000 ℔s. Stearine at 10¾c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been selling slowly within our previous range: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@88c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request, and quoted higher, with sales reported of 400 bbls. at 94½c.@95c., chiefly at 94½c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 462 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been fair for the season, and, with very meagre offerings of stock, the advantage as to price has been in favor of holders, who have been quite confident in their views.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.	
Saxony Fleece	59c.@72c.
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	56c.@60c.
Half-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	55c.@58c.
Common Fleece	52c.@55c.
Combing Fleece	60c.@63c.
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Selected Saxony Fleece	70c.@75c.
Saxony Fleece	62c.@65c.
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	60c.@62c.
Half-blood Fleece	60c.@62c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	57c.@60c.
Common Fleece	56c.@58c.
Combing Fleece	62c.@65c.
Iowa, Vermont and Illinois.	
Three-quarter and Full-blood Merino	52c.@57c.
Half-blood Fleece	52c.@57c.
Quarter-blood Fleece	50c.@55c.
Combing Fleece	58c.@62c.
Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.	
Washed Fleece	57c.@60c.
Unwashed Fleece	46c.@50c.
Unwashed Combing	50c.@53c.
Canada Fleece	63c.@65c.
Tub-washed Wool.	
Choice	68c.@70c.
Fair	65c.@68c.
Inferior and Burry	50c.@65c.
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City extra Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City super Pulled	53c.@55c.
New-York City No. 1 Pulled	37c.@40c.
Lambs' Wool	50c.@53c.
Western super and extra	50c.@53c.
Country extra Pulled	55c.@58c.
Country super Pulled	55c.@58c.
Country No. 1 Pulled	40c.@42c.
California.	
Spring Clip, fine	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, medium	40c.@45c.
Spring Clip, low grades and burry	36c.@40c.
Fall Clip, A 1	30c.@35c.
Fall Clip, low grades and burry	28c.@30c.
Extra Pulled	47c.@50c.
Super Pulled	47c.@50c.
Low Pulled	38c.@42c.
Texas.	
Fine	40c.@45c.
Medium	40c.@45c.
Low	37c.@40c.
Inferior	36c.@38c.
Very Burry	33c.@36c.
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	40c.@42c.
Mestiza Pulled, X and XX	70c.@75c.
Mestiza Pulled, low grades	65c.@70c.
Buenos Ayres Merino	33c.@37c.
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31c.@35c.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights the reported business has been on a less extensive scale and rates have been quoted somewhat weaker, particularly on Grain to British ports, with some increase in the offerings of room. The demand for accommodation has been generally less urgent. Toward the close Grain room attracted more attention and was quoted steadier. In the way of charters, though rates have been quoted about as before, the movement has been less active and the bidding somewhat less confident. Petroleum vessels have been moderately inquired for. Vessels on charter for Grain have been in rather better demand, and for general cargo in very slack request. There has been some call for vessels for the Tobacco trade. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 31,000 bushels Wheat by sail at 7d., 7,800 bushels Corn at 6¾d., 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8d. ₱ standard bushel of Corn or Wheat, option of the shipper; small lots of Cotton at unchanged figures; of Lard and Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 1,250 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; 200 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 17s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London, 7,800 bushels Grain at 8d. for Corn, or 8½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; also, a British ship, of 946 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Bristol, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Italian brig, of 393 tons register, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, an Arendal bark, of 554 tons register, with equal to about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter; an Austrian bark, of 535 tons register, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d., or 3d. ₱ quarter off if direct; a Norwegian bark, of 334 tons register, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., or, if to a direct port in the United Kingdom, at 6s. ₱ quarter, with the usual 10 ₱ cent. addition if to the Continent; and an American brig, of 390 tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. Naphtha, with privileges extending to the Continent, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Havre or Bordeaux, an American ship, of 1,018 tons register, with about 1,000 hhds. Tobacco, from New-Orleans, at 40s. For Swansea, there was some call noted for vessels to load with Copper Ore, from Bilboa, with 10s. ₱ ton given as the current quotation. For Continental ports, a British ship, of 798 tons register, with about 6,560 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and a North German bark, of 270 tons register, with about 1,800 bbls. do., on private terms, and a North German ship, with about 6,000 bbls. do., rumored without particulars. For Baltic ports, a Dantzic bark, of 395 tons register, (now at Boston,) with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. @5s. 3d. @5s. 6d., according to ports. For Genoa, 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; also, an Italian brig, of 148 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Gibraltar, 50 cases Tobacco on private terms. For Teneriffe, an Italian schooner, of 160 tons register, was reported closed, without reliable particulars.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Thursday, July 6, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES, by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 67 Warren-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The total receipts of Butter for the week ending July 4 are 16,524 pks., the great bulk of which is Western stock, of the various grades, while State Butter is in very small supply. General business, and even ordinary demand has been interfered with, and in a measure interdicted by the holiday of the Fourth, and current business does not as yet move in its accustomed channels. The business of the week in Butter has consequently been light. The market for Western Butter is dull, heavy and irregular. Considerable quantities of low grades, and of better qualities in poor order, have accumulated, and are now being sold for export at from 13c.@16c. ₱ ℔. State Butter is in small supply and equally small demand at unchanged prices. We quote:

NEW CROP.

State, firkins, fine to extra, ₱ ℔	30@32
State, firkins, fair to good, ₱ ℔	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ₱ ℔	30@35
State and River, Fresh Pails, ₱ ℔	28@32
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₱ ℔	30@32
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ₱ ℔	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, fine, ₱ ℔	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, good, ₱ ℔	22@25
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ ℔	20@22
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ ℔	20@22
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ ℔	16@18
Ordinary Western, ₱ ℔	13@16
Common, firkins, ₱ ℔	11@12
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ ℔	10@11

CHEESE—The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day, are 45,862 boxes. Current market rates have been sustained by increased purchases for the English markets, caused by a small advance in gold, which has actually prevented a positive decline in prices. A few sales of Fancy State Factories have been effected at 12½c., but such are considered entirely exceptional. Local and coastwise business has been light, owing to the intervening holiday. The market closes well bared of stock, but entirely without any prospect of an advance in prices which the heavy crop pressing forward to market forbids. We quote:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔	11@12
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	10@10½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔	7@ 9
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔	3@ 6
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔	11@12
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔	7@10
Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔	10@11½
Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔	7@ 9

BEANS AND PEAS—Prime State Marrows and Mediums are firm at our quotations, and prices are in sellers' favor. Peas are dull. We quote:

Beans, Kidney, prime, new, ₱ bushel	$3 15@$3 25
Beans, Marrow, prime, new, ₱ bushel	3 60@ 3 75
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₱ bushel	3 25@ 3 50
Beans, Medium, prime, new, ₱ bushel	2 40@ 2 50
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₱ bushel	2 15@ 2 20
Beans, Assorted, common, ₱ bushel	75@ 1 00
Beans, Pea, prime, new, ₱ bushel	2 40@ 2 50
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, free	1 30@ 1 35
Peas, Southern, Black Eye, ₱ bag	3 00@ ....

EGGS—Market firm with good demand:

Extra State, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania	20 @21
Extra Western, loss off	18½@19
Southern, loss off	16 @17
Canada, loss off	18 @19

DRIED FRUITS—The market is liberally supplied with most kinds of small fruits. We quote:

English Cherries	..@ 12
Common Red Cherries	5@ 10
Raspberries, ₱ quart	15@ 18
Raspberries, Black Cap, ₱ quart	6@ 10
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	$3 00@$3 50
Apples, new, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 4 50

DRIED FRUITS—Dried Apples are steadily held, with only a moderate demand. Our prices are not materially changed.

Apples, new, sliced, prime, ₱ ℔	7½@ 8
Apples, new, prime, ₱ ℔	5½@ 6
Apples, new, common to good, ₱ ℔	3½@ 5
Peaches, peeled, prime, ₱ ℔	22 @24
Peaches, peeled, fair to good, ₱ ℔	10 @15
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, prime, ₱ ℔	10½@11
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₱ ℔	7 @ 8
Blackberries, ₱ ℔	12 @13
Raspberries, ₱ ℔	22 @25
Cherries, new, ₱ ℔	20 @22
Plums, ₱ ℔	13 @15

LIVE POULTRY—The market is fairly supplied.

Geese, ₱ pair	$2 00@$2 50
Ducks, ₱ pair	88@ 1 00
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	19@ 20
Fowls, ₱ ℔	16@ 17
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	40@ 1 00

VEGETABLES—With more liberal receipts prices are lower. Old Potatoes are only in moderate demand. We reduce our quotations from last week.

New Potatoes	$4 00@$5 00
Potatoes, Peachblows, ₱ bbl., Old	3 75@ 4 00
Potatoes, Prince Alberts, ₱ bbl., Old	3 25@ 3 50
Potatoes, Jackson Whites, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00@ 4 00

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Ginseng, Southern	$ 80 @$ 85
Ginseng, Western	62 @ 65
Pearl Ashes, first sort	9 00 @ 9 75
Pot Ashes	6 75 @ 7 25
Rough Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	2 35 @ 2 40
Timothy-seed, ₱ bushel	4 00 @ 4 50
Bees-wax, ₱ ℔	36 @ 37½
Broom-corn, Red, ₱ ℔	4 @ 5
Broom-corn, Green, ₱ ℔	6 @ 7
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₱ ℔	7 @ 8
Clover-seed, ₱ ℔	9½ @ 10½
Vinegar, pure, ₱ gallon	12 @ 25
Feathers, Live Geese, ₱ ℔	70 @ 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 6.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 91,000 bushels; Corn, 198,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 142,500 bushels. FREIGHTS—Boatmen asking 11½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn, to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT and RYE neglected. CORN in moderate demand and firmer; 70,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western changed hands at 60½c.@61c., closing firm. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. OATS—Sales, 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, at 55c. CATTLE—The liberal receipts, which reach 475 car-loads, against 426 cars to same day last week, had a bad effect on the market today, and prices dropped about ¼c.: the sales were as follows: 300 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,560 ℔s., at $5 30@$6 50; 21 Ohio Heifers, averaging 1,012 ℔s., $5 75; 293 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,077 to 1,460 ℔s., $5 50@$6 80; 101 Missouri, ranging from 1,165 to 1,272 ℔s., $6. SHEEP quite active, and all offerings of Sheep disposed of at an advance of about ¼c. over last week's closing rates. LAMBS, however, are dull and unchanged. The sales today were the following: 1,598 Canada Lambs, ranging from 54 to 63 ℔s., $6 50@$7; 80 Canada Sheep, ranging from 106 to 139 ℔s., $4 50@$4 75; 101 Michigan Sheep, averaging 79 ℔s., $4 50; 1,512 Ohio, ranging from 75 to 98 ℔s., $4 75@$6 25. HOGS quiet at $4 65@$4 85 for common to good shipping.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales of 4,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 720 bushels do. at $1 43, and 7,500 bushels, by sample, on private terms; No. 1 Red Winter nominally $1 45. CORN unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels at 65c., and 1,500 bushels at 64c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Ship-stuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to N. York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—62,800 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 714,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—41,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 1,107,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of GRAIN on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 732,000 bushels Wheat, 1,502,000 bushels Corn, 163,000 bushels Oats, 26,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—COTTON firm at 19½c.@20c. FLOUR more settled and better demand; old Superfine Winter, $4 50; Extra Winter, $4 75@$4 90; Treble Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT—Demand active; prices advanced; No. 3 Red, $1 12½@$1 15; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 22@$1 26, closing at the outside figure; No. 3 White at $1 20. CORN higher; bulk or mixed, on track, at 50c.; on elevator at 52c. OATS better; bulk, on track, 53c.; sacked at 59c.@60c. RYE dull; prime at 75c. WHISKY steady at 91c. TOBACCO a shade easier for Lugs; other grades unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING dull and unchanged. PORK quiet at $15 75@$16, latter price on orders; $16 25, seller September; $14, seller December. Dry-salted MEATS higher; loose Shoulders, 6½c.; loose Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. HAMS, 9½c. BACON firmer; loose Shoulders, 7¼c.; packed, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. LARD in jobbing demand at 10¼c.@10½c., refined. Live HOGS active at $3 50@$4. CATTLE, $4@$5 50 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs and 800 Cattle.

CHICAGO, July 6.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT moderately active; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 21, cash; closed quiet at $1 20; in the afternoon quiet at $1 19½, seller July. CORN fairly active; advanced ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at $1 51¼@$1 51⅜, cash, or seller July; in the afternoon dull. OATS quiet; No. 2 closed at 45½c. RYE moderately active at 67c.@70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 80c.@83c. HIGHWINES firm; advanced 1c. at 91c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess PORK, $14 87½@$15, seller August; $13 62½, seller December. LARD, 10¼c., cash; 10½c. seller August. Nothing done in meats. Live HOGS active; declined 10c., $3 91@$4 30. CATTLE easy; declined ¼c.; sales at $3 50@$6 37½. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 357,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye and 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 326,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats and 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS fairly active; Corn to Buffalo, 5¼c.@5½c.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; Middling at 20½c. FLOUR unchanged and quiet; Family, $6 30@$6 65. WHEAT dull and market unsettled; sales of New at $1 20@$1 25. CORN steady with moderate demand; 55c.@56c. RYE—Demand fair; prices advanced, 95c.@$1; latter price for No. 1. OATS steady with moderate demand at 52c.@57c. PORK—Full prices asked but no demand; $15 50 asked. LARD—Full prices asked, but no demand; 10½c. asked. Bulk MEATS opened firm, but closed dull; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 8c. BACON opened firm, but closed dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Live HOGS dull and unchanged; $4 25@$4 55. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—Demand fair and market firm. WHISKY—Demand fair; prices advanced at 90c.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 142 bales; gross, 203 bales; sales, 395 bales; stock, 2,039 bales. FLOUR dull and no demand, except for good grades; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 75; do. Family, $7 75@$10; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$7 75. WHEAT quiet; White, $1 35@$1 60; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; Good to Prime Red, $1 35@$1 50; Common to Fair, $1 20@$1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 35; Pennsylvania new, $1 30@$1 50. CORN dull; stock scarce; White Southern, 78c.; Yellow do., 75c.; Mixed Western, 72c.@73c. OATS steady; Southern, 59c.@60c., Western, 57c.@59c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firmer at 93½c.@94c.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—TOBACCO active and moderately firm; sales of 210 hhds.; prices unchanged. COTTON firm; demand and supply light; Middling at 20c. FLOUR—Fair local and order demand; market well supplied; Family Extra at $6 25. WHEAT—New ranges from $1 25@$1 35, as to quality; Old, supply light; held at $1 50. OATS in moderate demand; sales from store at 70c., sacked. CORN—Light order demand for Shelled and Sacked at 73c. RYE quiet; new, on arrival, at 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS very firm and buoyant. Mess PORK held at $16. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Packed HAMS, Sugar-cured, 15½c.; Plain, 14½c., packed. LARD, 10½c.@11½c. WHISKY firmer at 90c.

TOLEDO, July 6.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT active; advanced 3c.@4c.; No. 2 White Wabash, New, at $1 35; Old at $1 38; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 39; Amber Michigan, $1 36; No. 1 Red, $1 36; No. 2 Red, $1 28; No. 3 Red, $1 25; No. 1 White Wabash, New, $1 40; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 34½@$1 35; No. 2 do., $1 31. CORN a shade better and more active; high Mixed, 56½c.; low Mixed, 56c.; Yellow, 57c.; Michigan, 56½c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 56c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—COTTON very dull; Middling Uplands, 21c.; do. Gulf, 21½c. Quercitron BARK—No. 1 quiet at $30. CLOVER-SEED, 9½c.@10c. TIMOTHY, $5. FLAXSEED, $2. COFFEE firm; Rio, 19½c. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES dull. In all BREADSTUFFS business small. FLOUR—No export demand; Superfine, $5@$5 37½; Pennsylvania Family Extra, $6@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 50. WHEAT dull and prices have declined; prime to choice Red Delaware New, $1 40@$1 42. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow, 74c.; Mixed Western, 72c.@73c. OATS steady at 62c.@65c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 18½c.; Refined, 25¼c.@25¾c. WHISKY, 94c. PROVISIONS—Prices not ascertained.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 221 bales; gross, 410 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 59,855 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN in good demand and higher; White Mixed, 77c.; White, 78c.@80c. OATS in fair demand at 67c.@68c. HAY scarce and higher; Choice, $29@$30. BRAN dull at $1 20. PORK quiet; Mess held at $16 75. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. SUGAR in good demand; Common, 9½c.; Prime, 11½c.@11¾c.; Choice, 12c. WHISKY quiet at 91c.@$1. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 125½; New-York sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 113⅛.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.—COTTON steady at 20¼c.; receipts, 111 bales; shipments, 265 bales. FLOUR dull and drooping; $6 25@$7 25. CORN scarce and firm at 72c. OATS dull; prices nominal. LARD steady with moderate demand at 12c.@12½c. PORK—demand light; holders firm. BACON—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—FLOUR quiet; Extra Spring, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at $1 22½@$1 22¾, cash; $1 23½, seller last half of month. OATS firm; No. 2 at 45½c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed at 52c. RYE dull; No. 1 at 70c. BARLEY dull; prices nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 47,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour and 30,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS neglected; Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT firmer; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 30; 1,000 bushels, seller September, at $1 25. CORN quiet and unchanged; high Mixed at 62c. OATS steady with moderate demand; sales, 1,000 bushels at 58c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firm at 43c. RESIN firm; $2 25 for Strained; $4 50 for No. 1; $6 75 for Extra Pale; $5 75 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady; $3 for Yellow Dip and $4 25 for Virgin. TAR firm at $3.

DETROIT, July 6.—WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 White at $1 30; Fancy at $1 42. CORN—Provost at 59c. OATS, 56c.@57c.

NORFOLK, July 6.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 117 bales; coastwise, 170 bales; stock, 1,523 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 128 bales; exports, coastwise, 488 bales; sales, 150 bales, stock, 5,310 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—COTTON tending downward; Middling, 19c.@19½c.; net receipts, 193 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 6,770 bales.

GALVESTON, July 6.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 722 bales; exports to Great Britain, 500 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 28,174 bales.

BOSTON, July 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.; gross receipts, 1,248 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

MOBILE, July 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 130 bales; exports, coastwise, 147 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 10,420 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 844 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91⅞; 1865, old, 91⅛; 1867, 90⅞; Ten-forties, 89⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed 92⅞ for money, 93 for the account. American Securities—Five-twenty Bonds, '62s, 91⅞; '65s, 91⅛; '67s, 90⅞; Ten-forties, 89⅛. The Bullion in the Bank of England, according to the official report, made public today, has decreased £114,000 since the last report.

FRANKFORT, July 5—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 5—Evening.—Rentes closed at 55f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—the market is strong. The sales are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 6d. ₱ cental, for new Red Western Spring.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; the sales of the day foot up 18,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 8d. PEAS, 40s. CHEESE, 56s. Spirits PETROLEUM, 10d.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 41s. 6d.@42s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 6—Evening.—Linseed OIL, £35 ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O' AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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☞ *We are prepared to send the* New-York Times *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Paris is to negotiate a loan for the rebuilding of the monuments destroyed during the siege. M. Schneider, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, and the Duc de Nemours, are in Paris. The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred on M. Jules Ducatil, who abandoned the cause of the Communists and joined the Versaillists. Marshal McMahon is again in command at Versailles. Districts which have elected Deputies chosen by other constituencies are to hold another election on Sunday next. Prince de Joinville, having declared for the Republic, is a candidate. Count Moltke has ordered German commanders in France not to inflict punishment on offenders whom the French laws reach. Count Waldersee has complained to the French Government of the bitter language of the journals toward the Germans and Germany; and the *Journal Officiel*, in publishing the fact, advises other journals to exercise forbearance in their allusions to the Germans. The first act of the Assembly on the admission of the new members, it is said, will be to prolong the term of M. Thiers as Chief Executive....The steamer *Gambria* was totally wrecked, recently, in Algoa Bay. No particulars are given of the catastrophe. The jury in the Tichborne case recently expressed their conviction that the plaintiff is an impostor, and that they were ready to give a verdict to that effect without hearing the defense, but the Judge would not permit them, and the case will proceed. Assistant Secretary Richardson reports the complete success of his negotiations for the sale of the new American five per cent. bonds. Prince Frederick William, of Germany, and Princess Victoria, arrived in London, last night. He brings the Order of the Black Eagle to be conferred on the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff. The Emperor of Germany is recovering from his recent illness....It is said that Napoleon will soon leave England for Geneva, and Eugenie will go to Spain....At a dinner given by Mr. Jay in Vienna, our Minister expressed the opinion that the Anglo-American Treaty would prevent wars hereafter by the establishment of a court of arbitration. Count Beust, in reply, doubted the ability of any Power to restrain the natural quarrelsomeness of mankind, and said that hitherto mediation had only been tolerated and arbitration rejected.

GENERAL.

Telegraphic advices from the City of Mexico to June 30, confirm the probable election of Juarez, and his party will have a majority in Congress. Violence and fraud have been practiced by all parties at the elections, and those held in the capital have been declared illegal. The country is quiet, but business is dull. There is great dissatisfaction about the Tehuantepec Canal project. One hundred miners were suffocated at Zacatecas.

Judge Pettis and Col. Pugh, of Alabama, the latter a member of the United States Congress before the war, and of the Rebel Congress during the war, testified yesterday before the Kuklux Committee that there was no such organization in Alabama, and that good order and respect for law prevailed there. Mr. Justice, a native North Carolinian, and a Republican member of the Legislature of that State, testified that five weeks ago he was beaten almost to death by a party of disguised men, in the presence of his family. He believes firmly in the existence of Kuklux, and that their object is political intimidation.

President Grant and Gen. Porter arrived at Newark, N. J., yesterday, and are the guests of Senator Frelinghuysen. Secretary Robeson and Judge Bradley of the Supreme Court, are also there. Citizens of all parties and the city officials called on the distinguished party, who took a drive through the town in the afternoon. President Grant returns to Long Branch today.

The Civil Service Commission, yesterday, had again under discussion the general subject of competitive examination. Various communications from the Treasury Department in regard to the number and distribution of officers were read and considered, and the subject of the organization of the Post-office Department was taken up.

An explosion occurred in Union Hotel, Cohoes, N. Y., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, followed by a fire which consumed the hotel and four dwellings. The total loss is $16,000; insurance, $7,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Mr. Scully, proprietor of the hotel, was badly burned.

Another fierce thunder-storm passed near Wheeling, West Va., yesterday afternoon, leveling the stockade of the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville, and destroying great quantities of grain.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, yesterday, passed a General Railroad law, by 129 to 57. The Hartford and New-Haven and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Consolidation bill was discussed without action.

The New-Hampshire Senate yesterday removed, by address, Sheriff Moulton, of Rockingham County, and H. C. Perkins, Judge of Probate for Merrimack County.

The Directors of the Belfast (Me.) and Moose Head Lake Railroad Company, today, chose Charles B. Hazeltine, President; Asa Faunce, Treasurer, and John H. Quimbly, Clerk.

Prof. Stuart Eldridge, of Wisconsin, was yesterday appointed member of the scientific expedition to Japan, and will sail with Gen. Capron on Aug. 1.

Señor Leon has relinquished the directorship of the *Voz de Cuba*, of Havana, and will be succeeded by Señor Triay.

The French West India steamer *Washington* is reported ashore at Martinique.

President-Hunting.

If it is a sin in the President to take a holiday once a year, some of our contemporaries are determined that he shall smart for it. They set a watch upon all his movements. Night and day "smart" correspondents are placed as sentinels around his door. His servants are cross-examined as to what he eats for dinner, and at what hour his children are put to bed. On one or two occasions the President, notwithstanding his usual adroitness in getting rid of bores, has been beguiled into a few minutes' talk with interviewers. The result is that the correspondents now think themselves very much ill-used if he will not fully disclose to them all the secrets of public business once at least in the course of the day. They mark the houses at which he visits, and put the servants under a course of rigid questioning. The other morning an interviewer called at the house of one of the President's friends, and began to put a nurse-maid through the usual process of torture. His inquiries were not answered with sufficient promptitude, whereupon he invited the domestic down into the garden to have her "neck wrung." The invitation was declined, and the correspondent immediately sent a letter to his paper abusing the owner of the house. This is one way of making the Summer agreeable to the President and his friends.

Every hard-working man is entitled to a little repose at this season, and a spirit of fair play might induce able journalists to leave the President alone during the next few weeks. But it would be useless to make any appeal for fair play, and after all the President has the remedy for the inconveniences under which he suffers pretty much in his own hands. He cannot prevent correspondents reporting imaginary conversations with him, but he can avoid supplying them with a pretext for saying that their inventions appear under his authority. Garrulity has never been a weakness of Gen. Grant's, and we may be sure that he is not itching to have a conversation with any reporter, however "enterprising" or "smart" that reporter may be. Even a chance word dropped to a Bohemian may be made the means of doing a great deal of mischief. Another class of tormentors the President can dispose of with even greater ease. We refer to the office-seekers who at this season flock to Long Branch as good Mussulmen do to Mecca. They fill the hotels, and so far make it good for business; but they are soon likely to find that their pilgrimage is taken in vain. The President is resolved to listen to no applications for office during his visit to Long Branch, and therefore people who pursue him there will go a short way to work to defeat their own wishes. The office-seekers may as well choose some other watering-place than "the Branch," for they will get nothing out of the President. No changes whatever will be made in any of the departments during the Summer, unless upon the recommendation of the heads of those departments. This statement may perhaps save some gentlemen the trouble of joining in the favorite pastime of hunting the President. They will have plenty of time to carry on the sport next season at Washington. In the meanwhile they may perhaps be fortunate enough to discover some independent way of earning a livelihood. When the reform in the civil service is accomplished, it will be possible for the President to take an evening walk without being set upon at every step by candidates for employment. At present there is nothing to be done but to refuse to pay any attention to applications which are intrusive and untimely.

An Unruly Democrat.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is a thorn in the side of the modern Democracy, which can neither be plucked out nor endured in silence. He is an earnest and sincere man, who not only believes what he says, but insists on saying what he believes. He condemns the recent amendments for what they contain, repudiates them for the way in which he declares their adoption was procured, and distrusts and despises the Northern Democrats, who, while at heart agreeing with him, are willing to cloak their feelings "for the spoils of office." He says, quoting the language of the Ohio platform:

> "We say in advance that we shall never recognize as a political friend or ally, let him hail from any quarter he may, any one who maintains that the openly-confessed usurpations attending the Reconstruction acts have all been settled '*in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed*,' and who shall deprecate any arraignment of either of these acts or their authors before the bar of public reason for popular condemnation. All such are no friends of ours—of our cause or the liberties of this country."

In this declaration, it is not probable that Mr. Stephens will find a large following among the Southern leaders. The politicians in the South are generally less bold or more discreet than he. But it is plain that in the sentiment of the declaration he will receive the sympathy of the Southern people. It is but putting in definite shape the feeling which the Democratic leaders have been laboring for years to awake. It is the logical outgrowth of the attitude of that party toward the principles involved in the amendments, ever since the war. The significance of such words as those of Mr. Stephens lies in the fact that they present the sharp contrast between the real and pretended position of the Democracy, between what they now think is safe to profess they will do and what they would do if they dared.

This contrast is made the stronger by the manner of Mr. Stephens' reception at the hands of the Democratic Press North and South. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sneers bitterly at him. It insinuates that he is secretly allied to Radicalism. It points to the action of the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa Democratic State Conventions, and contemptuously declares that no paper of any force or character in the country expresses itself as Mr. Stephens does. The *Alabama Advertiser & Mail*, published at Montgomery, presents the charges against Mr. Stephens' political integrity much more strongly, while it passionately accuses him of aiding, "voluntarily or involuntarily, in retaining the Radical Party in its hateful and dangerous supremacy." Neither of these papers, nor any other Southern Democratic journals, deny their agreement with Mr. Stephens' premises, or dispute the logic of his deductions. They simply protest against the expediency of his course. To sacrifice their convictions for success has become with them the first principle of Democracy. If Mr. Stephens cannot do the same thing, he is false to his party, and there is an end of it.

Some of the Northern Democratic Press, on the other hand, recognizing the deep hold Mr. Stephens has on the hearts of the Southern people, recognizing also his great abilities as a thinker on the political questions now directly before the South, undertake to explain away his position. One paper thinks Mr. Stephens accepts the Thirteenth Amendment, and will agree that in neither of the others is there ground for the Election law or Kuklux law, and that, therefore, he is in practical concurrence with the Democracy of the North. But Mr. Stephens will have none of their palaver. On the 1st of July Mr. Stephens, in a long and vigorous article, refuses to budge an inch from his position. He designates the amendments as "so called," denounces them as "usurpations," and declares that to affirm that they have been settled is a piece of "unblushing effrontery." It is clear that before the Democratic leaders have whipped the malcontents into their ranks, a display will have been made of their real convictions and purposes sufficient to make their false pretenses of very little avail.

Out of Town.

Of the many thousands who are now trying to find rest and change of air at our Summer watering-places, there are probably few who do not sigh for the pleasures and comforts of home. They go away from New-York for the sake of the children, or because they think their health requires it, or because fashion decrees that they ought not to be seen in the City after the Fourth of July. As a matter of fact, the change ought to be beneficial, and if a man can go to his own house in the country, it generally is so. But with people who are obliged to put up at hotels, the case is different. The managers of those houses, and the residents of the districts in which they are situated, must often secretly wonder what can induce ladies from town to put up with the wretched accommodation which is provided for them, even at the most popular watering-places. Good air is something worth having, but it is not everything. Good food and well-ventilated apartments are equally indispensable to health, and these can seldom or ever be obtained at country hotels. People whose means do not enable them to take their families out of town at this season of the year may console themselves with the thought that they are actually better off than many who do take a holiday. For here in New-York everything which is necessary to comfort may be obtained without difficulty. Nowhere in the country will you find fruit so abundant or vegetables so cheap. Fish and meat are generally sent from New-York to the watering-places, and arrive there none the better for the journey they have made. The best of everything comes to this market, while in the country, where fruit and vegetables grow, and stock is fattened, nothing is to be had but what would be regarded here as refuse. Unless in case of ill-health, or other exceptional circumstances, the New-Yorker is generally better off in his own City during Summer than at any country hotel.

Good-sized, airy, comfortable rooms may be had at home, but no money will hire them at the watering-places. You are sent to sleep and live in an apartment with bare whitewashed walls, as cheerless as a prison cell, and sometimes almost as small. The offices are too disgusting to be described. The partitions between the bedrooms are so thin that every sound can be heard. The passages are not carpeted, and consequently echo at all hours of the day and night with the tramp of men and boys. One of the peculiarities of hotel life in the country is that men, young men especially, think it their duty to make as much noise as possible inside the house. They come to bed late at night shouting and laughing, go clattering up and down the passages after all sober persons have gone to bed, and shout out messages to each other through the whole length of a corridor. To persons in robust health these may seem small nuisances, but to ladies and children, and invalids, they are the source of real distress. In fact it is a very rash thing to send a sick person to a country hotel. Sleep is almost out of the question. If he goes to bed early, he is soon aroused by the horse-play of loutish boys or the shouts of drunken revellers. In the morning, almost before daylight, the negroes go about thumping at doors to awaken people who are to leave by the early trains. In many places the "first gong" for breakfast is beaten at six or half-past. Thus sleep, which does more to restore health than change of air, and without which no change of air or scene can possibly be beneficial, is rendered an unattainable luxury. Many a family find the pleasantest day of the holiday season to be that on which they return to their home.

All this might easily be made very different, and the day will certainly come when hotels will be built at Saratoga, Newport, or Long Branch, as comfortable as any which we possess in New-York. The man who first establishes such a house will make his fortune. People will flock to it from all parts of the country. There will be a lawn for the children, and a croquet ground for the ladies. The bedrooms will be modestly but comfortably furnished. The "offices," which are now a disgrace and a loathsome nuisance, will be clean and tidy. It will be possible to get a bath. Noisy rowdies will be made to behave themselves, or given to understand that there is no room for them in the house. The meals will consist of honest fare, decently cooked, and properly served. We pay for these luxuries now at watering-places, but we do not get them. Some day the proper man will see the opening which there is for good hotels at our watering-places, and will go into the business in an intelligent manner, and retire after a few years' work with a fortune as great as Tweed's, and a reputation very much better.

Wendell Phillips on the Commune.

The process of historical whitewashing, though not, strictly speaking, a modern invention, has, in these days, been carried to unheard-of perfection. It may be presumed that there are people who tire of hearing a man or a cause get a deservedly bad name, just as there are those who find pleasure in differing from a general consent about a good one. To people who like to be convinced that black is white, we commend the perusal of Wendell Phillips' defense of the Paris Commune in the *National Standard* of this week. Like Gen. Butler, Mr. Phillips takes up the subject without having made any attempt to understand it. He has evidently read some of the earlier manifestoes of the Central Committee, and has constructed therefrom a fanciful programme of his own, which it would possibly have been very well for the Commune to have followed, but which, unfortunately, they did not. The very confident assertions of the apostle of the labor reformers form a highly instructive illustration of how much worse half knowledge frequently is than no knowledge at all. We suppose most people will accept the "General Council of the International Working Men's Association" as being a better judge than Mr. Wendell Phillips of what were the true aims of the Paris Commune. The leaders of the Internationals have undertaken a defense of the work of their agents, but here their resemblance with the American critic ends. The respective definitions of the basis of the insurrectionary movement are radically contradictory, as witness the following:

NATIONAL STANDARD.	ADDRESS OF THE INTERNATIONALS.
"The name of 'Commune' has led almost everybody out of France to mistake the purpose and character of the movement. It had no connection with Communism. Indeed, Communism as a social theory which did away with private property and planned other grand changes, is dead in France."	"The Commune, they exclaim, intends to abolish property, the basis of all civilization. Yes, gentlemen, the Commune intended to abolish that class property which makes the labor of the many the wealth of the few. It aimed at the expropriation of the expropriators."
"The Commune would have been much better understood here and in England had it called itself 'The Town Council,' or 'The Township,' or 'The City Corporation.' For it only planned and struggled to play the same part in the regeneration of France which the great cities of the Middle Ages took in the organization of modern Europe, and which the Corporation of London played in leading and saving England in 1640 and in 1688." * * 'It is simply a cry for 'State Rights,' and a protest against 'Centralization.'"	"This new Commune which breaks the modern State power, has been mistaken for a reproduction of the mediaeval Commune, which first preceded, and afterward became the substratum of this very State power. The Communal Constitution has been mistaken for an attempt to break up into a federation of small States, as dreamt of by Montesquieu and the Girondins, that unity of great nations which, if originally brought about by political force, has now become a powerful coefficient of social production. The antagonism of the Commune against the State power has been mistaken for an exaggerated form of the ancient struggle against over-centralization."
"The rural population of France are inert, ignorant slaves to the priests, and belong to a by-gone age. * * In every struggle between liberty and despotism the country folk have been the dead weight which has checked all progress. * * For seventy years rural stupidity and superstition have checkmated every move of the French Liberals."	"Of all the lies hatched at Versailles, and reechoed by the glorious European penny-a-liner, one of the most tremendous was that the rurals represented the French peasantry. * * The rurals knew that three months' free communication of Communal Paris with the provinces would bring about a general rising of the peasants. * * What the French peasant really wants he commenced to show in 1849 and 1850, by opposing his Maire to the Government's Prefect, his school-master to the Government's priest, and himself to the Government's *gendarme*."

It would be possible to carry the comparison a good deal further, and show the irreconcilable difference in almost every statement, alike of facts and opinions, between the Commune itself and its latest defender. Enough has been said to show the absolute ignorance of the subject under which the *Standard's* article was written. It need hardly be said that the pervading assumption of superior knowledge, which it has in common with all the literary productions which Mr. Phillips inflicts on a long-suffering public, makes its gross errors somewhat ludicrous. The defense of the acts of the Commune is equally inapt with the defense of their opinions. "Justice and liberty," we are somewhat needlessly assured, "are more precious than architecture. The burning of a palace may be the education of a State. In comparison with public welfare, galleries of art are chaff and the fine dust of the balance." There may be people who will take this sort of thing for argument. They can hardly be numerous enough to be worth reasoning with, even were they likely to be capable of anything like logical conviction at all. As if determined, however, to reach the topmost climax of absurdity, we have a comparison of Thiers with Borgia and the worst of the Medici assassins, coupled with the startling statement that the men who led the Commune were among "the foremost, the purest, and the noblest patriots of France." Brutus, Hampden, Vane, Sydney and John Brown are summoned to hail "their last followers" as brothers, and to give them a sort of general benediction, which makes the absurdity of the production pretty nearly complete. If Communism be really taking root among our workmen, we can imagine nothing more likely to kill it effectually than a course of rodomontade like this latest outburst of the man who undertakes to mold the destinies of American labor.

Prophetic Literature.

A curious feature of the literature of the present day, is the variety of what may be called prophetic fictions. Of these productions the best known, and perhaps, on the whole, the most ably written, is *The Battle of Dorking*, originally published in *Blackwood*. This, as our readers are doubtless aware, is a sketch of events which the author supposes would follow on a German invasion of England. A more cheerful prophet has sought to counteract the dismal portent of this military Cassandra, by publishing in the London *Times* his view of the hypothetical invasion, which, if not more probable, is certainly more flattering to British vanity. He calls it *The Second Armada: A Chapter of Future History*, and tickles the national pride with the spectacle of the combined American and German fleets, shattered or sunk by the invincible tars of Britain. The battle ends with the total destruction of the hostile armament. "The Second Armada has shared the fate of the first. Most of the hostile iron-clads were missing. That which carried Cæsar and his fortunes—in other words, the Admiral-Generalissimo and his suite—had received a 600-pound steel-headed shot between wind and water, and had no alternative but to strike. Princes, Archdukes and Dukes were made prisoners by the score." And, generally speaking, the "Battle of Dorking" is in this imaginary sea-fight amply avenged.

These speculations confine themselves to an immediate contingency of a practical nature. Others take a wider sweep, and aim to give a picture, probable or wholly fanciful, of the world as it is to be in the remote future. Of these two, at least—Mr. John Francis Maguire's novel, entitled *The Next Generation*, and a Dutch publication by Dr. A. V. W. Bikkers, *Anno Domini* 2071—are chiefly intended to satirize the woman's rights movement. Mr. Maguire, who is an Irish member of the British Parliament, portrays the aspect of the House of Commons in 1991, when its membership is to comprise "the fairest women in the three Kingdoms," and a fascinating widow is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Anno Domini* 2071, is in much the same vein, and does less cleverly and neatly what has already been attempted in two *brochures* brought out on this side the Atlantic, *The Spirit of Seventy-six*, and Rev. E. E. Hale's sprightly *Voyage to Sybaris*. The Dutch writer foresees a time when the suffrage will be extended to embrace even babies, and when the material appliances and scientific knowledge of mankind will be greatly improved and enlarged. Balloons will then be practicable for voyaging, steam and gas will be superseded by more powerful agents, and free trade and happiness will be universal. "The Coming Race," and "The Adventures of a Philosopher on the Famous Empire of Hules," published in the June *Fraser*, are pictures fashioned after the same pattern in a still more exaggerated vein.

The attempt to penetrate the mystery of the future has always been a fascinating occupation for the student of social phenomena. But in the present abundance of Utopian fiction we may fairly trace a deeper significance. The world is passing through a transition state, whose perils and possible eventualities the late terrible events in Paris faintly indicate. Old processes and long-tried systems have been found inadequate to the demands of modern civilization. The threadbare formulas of the past will no longer help us to the solution of the complicated social problems every day arising, and daily growing in difficulty. Everywhere there is uneasiness and a vague dissatisfaction. As Mr. Matthew Arnold puts it, in one of his finest poems,

> "The kings of modern thought are dumb;
> Silent they are, but not content,
> And wait and see the future come."

From the difficulties and doubts of the present time, the wearied mind naturally turns to the rest and beauty of an imagined future, when all shall once more be rightly ordered, and Mr. Ruskin's wildest dreams may be realized. Perhaps dreaming is not the most efficacious means of securing this desired future, but it is natural nevertheless. In the amount of this sort of speculation with which we are just now favored, may be found a measure of the discontent and uneasiness which at present prevails in most of the great nations of Europe.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hope the *Tribune*, which is one of the official papers of the Tammany Ring, and as such may be presumed to know all its secrets, will yet endeavor to explain the curious inconsistencies between Dick Connolly's published statement of accounts and Mr. Dexter Hawkins' report on the condition of the City finances. It was all very well to mutilate Mr. Hawkins' report, but that is not quite the same thing as answering it. The Corporation pay, which was given to the *Tribune* in order that it might support the Tammany leaders, can never recompense that journal for the loss of confidence it will sustain by a persistence in its unfair policy with reference to Mr. Hawkins' report.

The grasping and unreasonable exactions of the present cable companies are beginning to attract attention abroad, and opposition has asserted itself in the Press, and in mercantile circles. A German cable is meanwhile in contemplation. As the managers of the present cable system seem wholly independent of criticism, and indifferent to the just claims of the public, competition is doubtless the only means of bringing them to their senses. Nowhere could competition originate with better prospects of success than in Germany.

Our very excellent Minister at the Court of Austria seems to have indulged in some of the floridness that marked his quondam speeches at the Union League Club, at his grand Fourth of July banquet to the diplomatic world of Vienna. He is reported, by cable, to have "expressed the opinion that the Anglo-American Treaty would prevent wars hereafter, by the establishment of an international court of arbitration." Presuming that the report is accurate, this is unquestionably too confiding. That the tendency of the treaty is to prevent war, we have frequently urged, and its value, great as it is to the two countries concerned, is vastly enhanced by this fact. But it will hardly turn bayonets permanently into pruning-hooks, or conquer completely what Count Beust calls the "natural quarrelsomeness of mankind."

The Board of Commissioners for Docks and Piers yesterday took the first practical step toward the realization of Gen. McClellan's plan for twenty odd miles of good wharfage about the City of New-York. They ordered the building of a new pier, 500 feet long and 60 feet wide, at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, North River. The pier is to be approached by a bridge about 150 feet in length, which is required by the general plan contemplating the laying out of a 200-foot street on that side of the City.

The *Citizen* is anxious to know "who is to be the next Register, with its nice little income of sixty thousand dollars with little to do?" Though unable to inform our neighbor, we can tell him where he can get the information. It is one of the beauties of our present Municipal Government that the people are not required to bother their heads about selecting candidates for office. The few officials who are not appointed by the Mayor are nominated according to the "rule of Four." If the people see fit to elect the nominees, well and good; if not, they are "counted in" by the same "rule of Four." If the *Citizen* wishes to know, therefore, who is to be next Register, with its nice little income of sixty thousand a year, let it apply to Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Hall. By the way, what a Democratic howl there would be throughout the land, if the President of the United States, or any other Republican official, were in the receipt of "sixty thousand dollars a year with little to do." Yet there are a dozen Democratic office-holders in this City whose receipts reach that figure, and the kind of men who fill them may be inferred from the names put forward by the *Citizen* as the most available candidates for Register.

"Boss" Tweed, having heard that a famous poet, named William Shakespeare, once said that "the man who hath no music in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils," has set about organizing a band, to prove that he has a tuneful ear. The Tweed Band, we are assured, is going to surpass anything of the kind ever seen or heard in this country. It is to consist of fifty first-class musicians, all splendidly equipped, and furnished with new instruments of the most costly description. It has not yet transpired what use it is to be put to; but it is supposed to be designed for the entertainment of the "Boss" and his friends while partaking of the Sunday punch in those famous stables. It may also be called into service as a pacifier, to soothe and harmonize the bickerings of the "Ring" that are reported to break out occasionally over the division of the spoils.

The passion for cruel sports seems to be on the increase, notwithstanding the exertions of "humane societies." In England, the Prince of Wales and the sprigs of nobility appear to think no day complete in which a couple of hundred pigeons have not been blown to pieces. Pigeon-shooting, the least sportsmanlike of all sports, is growing into favor here also. In New-Jersey, the prevailing rage is for dog-fighting and cock-fighting. Although the Police interfere whenever they can, many a "main" takes place in quiet spots, and in the rural districts the owner of a game-cock may easily find a match for him at any price he likes to name. Prize-fighting does not make much progress, but the use of the pistol and the knife has not declined, and those weapons are often found to be quite as dangerous as the human fist. Pugilism has its good points, as Judge Dowling seems to have discovered in his wonderful bout with four burglars, whom he smote hip and thigh by dint of superior "science." Surely it was a little ungrateful in the Judge to commit a pugilist to prison for a twelvemonth just before his departure.

The telegrapher from Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill., whose melancholy duty it seems to have been to make the most of a very extreme case of lynching in that remote locality, speaks of a "daring" crowd of one thousand persons who took part in it. The precise fraction of pluck which results from dividing among a thousand the courage necessary to hang an unarmed man must be very small. The daring as well as the justice or decency of this way of violating law and order are about equal.

Amusements.

M. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT.

The series of attractive concerts at the Terrace Garden is to include a pleasant incident, on Saturday evening next. That date is set apart for the occurrence of a grand benefit entertainment by which M. Jullien is to profit. The programme will be of exceptional merit and variety, and we learn that besides Herr Habelmann, Miss Hersee, and the soloists regularly engaged, several valuable offers of artistic aid have been proffered. Though M. Jullien has been in the field here but a short time, his talent and industry have done wonders with the orchestral force at his disposal, and his concerts have been worthy of all encouragement. We doubt not that a large audience, on Saturday, will unite in the payment of a compliment he fully deserves.

BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, whose engagement at Wallack's Theatre ends with this week, will appear in a benefit performance of great interest and scope, given to him by many friends, at Niblo's, on Wednesday afternoon next. The testimonial of esteem proffered Mr. Williamson is merited in all respects, and the skill, earnestness and trustworthiness it is intended to reward will, we are sure, be appreciated some day, in a like manner, in California, whither he goes next month. The bill of Wednesday's entertainment will consist of "David Copperfield," with Mr. John Borugham as *Micawber*, of scenes from "The Long Strike," with Mr. Stoddart and Miss Germon; of Prussian pictures, painted by Mr. Gus. Phillips, and of "The Irish Emigrant," with Mr. Williamson in the leading part.

GEORGIA.

Railroad Matters—Northern Capital at Work—The Crops—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Monday, July 3, 1871.

Since my last there has been held here a meeting of the stockholders of the Macon and Western Railroad, at which about two-thirds of the whole capital stock ($2,500,000) were represented, either in person or by proxy. The meeting was called specially for the purpose of obtaining the opinions of the stockholders as to the proposed lease of the road and all its appurtenances to the Central Railroad, the consummation of which has been enjoined by the Court of Chancery of the district, as I have already stated in detail in a former letter. The friends and foes of the lease were present in full force, aided by their respective lawyers, to whom proxies were intrusted, to enable such of them as were not holders of stock to be present and take part in the discussion. The contest occupied nearly an entire day, resulting, however, as was generally anticipated, in a vote by a large majority approving the lease, and ordering the President and Directors to confirm and fulfill the contract, provided the Supreme Court of Georgia, reversing the judgment of the Chancellor, shall decide that the lease can be legally executed. The suspense as to the final decree will be of short duration. The Supreme Court meets this month, and within three or four weeks at furthest this case will be reached and decided. The interests involved are of such magnitude, and affect so many persons in the North and in the South, that the anxiety as to the decision in the last resort is very intense. The effort which has been made to create popular prejudice against the New-York capitalists who completed the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and to make it appear that their object has been to "develop the resources" of the State after the manner of certain "carpet-baggers" who have become unenviably notorious for their talent to develop the property of other people into their own possession, has been very strongly condemned as unjust and impolitic. Without the aid of these capitalists the road could not have been completed, and it remains to be seen whether, with the State aid and everything else they have received, they will or will not have made a profitable operation. It is manifestly the interest of the people of this State to encourage men of means, enterprise and energy to come here and employ them in the construction of internal improvements. It is simply absurd to suppose that they will come here and invest their millions without any expectation of immediate or prospective profit. If they did not hope to make the operation profitable they would be fools to come, and they who are to receive the benefits of the improvements should be very well content to see them reap the just reward of their enterprise, and ought to be ever ready to protect and defend the rights and interests of those of whose money and brains they receive the fruits. It is unjust and unwise to confound such men with the "carpet-bag developers." It is worse than a crime. It is a fault. The Central Railroad and Banking Company has reached its present height of power and prosperity by its perfect fulfillment of the purposes for which it was created. It has been and is a grand success. It has done a vast amount of good. There is no railroad in any part of the world more energetically, skillfully and faithfully conducted. Mr. William M. Wadley, the President, is a master of his business. He is to be commended, not blamed, for his efforts to increase the power and revenues of his road.

My explorations during the past week concerning the condition of the growing crops, and the agricultural prospects generally, have tended very strongly to confirm my previously-expressed opinions. I have not a shadow of doubt that the unfavorable seasons will cut off the cotton crop from a third to one-half below an average yield of the acres planted, and I am well satisfied that the acreage planted in cotton this year is fully fifteen to twenty per cent. below that of 1870. We have had very hot weather lately, but scarcely a day has passed without more or less rain. The consequence is that the grass continues to fight pertinaciously, and even where it is compelled finally to succomb it carries with it in its fall many a stalk of cotton. A couple of days ago I visited a fine plantation, not far from here, where the grass was much taller than the cotton, and where the morning-glories, three and four feet in length, had so entwined themselves round the cotton-stalks as to render it impossible to remove them without tearing up the cotton also. The land being low land, and of the best description, it has been entirely impracticable to cultivate it during the wet weather, and now it can only be cleaned at a sacrifice of fully one-half the standing crop.

The corn is luxuriant. I have never seen finer, and the area planted is everywhere more than sufficient to furnish an abundance for the support of the people and their stock. It is now almost "made" in every part of the State, that is, sufficiently matured to be beyond the reach of weather or seasons. The news from the small grain districts is more and more disastrous. Rust has played havoc with the most promising crops of standing wheat and oats that were ever seen in the State. A farmer in Milton County, in Northern Georgia, who made two thousand bushels of wheat last year, gathered this year from the same number of acres fifty bushels of inferior wheat. The loss will amount to from one-third to one-half of the crop. But if there has been disappointment in wheat and oats, clover, grasses and vegetables have far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. I think the gain in finding that clover and grass can be profitable crops, and that raising vegetables with care is not a despicable pursuit, more than counterbalances the loss by the partial failure of other crops. A farmer from a neighboring county (Jones) showed me, last week, a basket of red onions measuring on an average 11½ inches in circumference, of which, he assured me, he had raised upward of eighty bushels on less than one-quarter acre of land, besides raising a large quantity of button onions for planting in the Fall. At $2 per bushel this would amount to $640 per acre, or more than the average money value of the yield of twenty acres planted in cotton.

Although there are a few persons who talk and write against agricultural improvement, agricultural education, and agricultural societies and fairs, the masses of the people are waking up very rapidly, all over the State, to an appreciation of the necessity of reform in all the details of farming, from its alpha to its omega. There are ignorant jackanapes everywhere. They are sure that agricultural colleges "ain't no manner on account;" that the men who talk and write about farming at conventions and in the papers "don't know nothing about farming," and that the ignorant men like themselves, who can neither read nor write, invariably make the best crops. Fortunately, this braying is doing little harm. The thirst for improvement and information is spreading rapidly. Members of county societies are preparing to hold their fairs during the Summer and early Fall, and the fairs of the State Society at this place, and of the associations of Rome, Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus, promise to be uncommonly interesting. The corporate authorities of this city are busily engaged at present constructing really magnificent buildings for the State Fair, at the Central Park, on the banks of the Ocmulgee River, close to the city—about five or ten minutes' walk from the business portion of the town. The situation is beautiful, as well as commodious. The Park is very large, covered with magnificent forest-trees; bounded on one side by the Ocmulgee, and tastefully laid out and improved, but still leaving much to be done in this respect. The railroads entering Macon run close by it, and the street railroad, now in course of construction, will have a branch direct to the Park.

QUONDAM.

WINTER ON THE WHITE HILLS

Official Report of the Scientific Expedition of Last Season.

Their Experiences and Observations on the Tip-Top of Mount Washington—Results of Pluck and Endurance—Their Every-day Life—What has been Accomplished for Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 6, 1871.

The adventurous and hardy members of the pioneer scientific expedition who wintered on the summit of Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Hills, have just completed the official report of their experiences and observations from November to the middle of May. I have fortunately obtained advance sheets, and can at once give the essence of the report to the TIMES. The expedition consisted of Prof. C. H. HITCHCOCK, New-Hampshire State Geologist, with office in Hanover, N. H., connected by telegraph with the top of Mount Washington; J. H. HUNTINGTON, a graduate of Amherst, an enthusiastic and thorough scientific student; S. A. NELSON, of Georgetown, Mass.; A. F. CLOUGH and H. A. KIMBALL, photographers; and Sergt. SMITH of the United States Army. Prof. HITCHCOCK was leader of the expedition; Mr. HUNTINGTON was chief of the observatory on the mountain; Mr. NELSON was his assistant; and Sergt. SMITH the representative of the Signal Service of the Army, as observer and telegrapher.

PRELIMINARIES—GREAT OBSTACLES REMOVED.

In the opening chapters of the report the early history of the expedition is given. This shows that its leaders have, for several years, made various important and valuable scientific observations about the mountains, and long endeavored to arrange for the Winter occupation of the bleak and dangerous summit, confident that very beneficial results to science, and commerce and agriculture as well, would follow. Advantage was taken of the establishment of the "Bureau of Telegrams and Reports of Commerce" in connection with the War Department at Washington, to make an application to the Government; in time it was recognized, and the expedition formed as a part of the new system which has worked so admirably the past Winter.

THE HOUSE ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.

The lessee of the Tip-Top and Summit Houses peremptorily refusing the use of either of those buildings by the expedition, the new depot, near by, built by the Mountain Railway Company, was selected as their Winter home. This building, unlike the two diminutive public houses, whose sides are of stone, is constructed wholly of wood, but in the strongest and most careful manner, and bound with iron bolts, bars and chains, so as to withstand the fury of the Winter gales. It is 60 feet long by 22 wide, and stands nearly north and south. The apartment inhabited by the party is situated in the south-west corner, and is about 20 feet long, 11 wide and 8 high. The larger portion of the depot forms a sort of vestibule to their room, and was wholly inclosed, except at the easterly end of the northern face, where the outer door was situated. The little room was made ready for Winter in the following manner:

"1st, there was the thick plank floor of the depot itself, which constituted a good foundation to build upon; 2d, a course of sheathing paper was laid over the original floor; 3d, an additional floor of close-fitting boards was then laid down; 4th, two thicknesses of sheathing paper were placed on the top of the second floor; 5th, a layer of carpet lining was added; and 6th, a thick woolen carpet was made the uppermost layer of all. The inside of the outer walls was covered first with tarred paper, then with boards, a layer of sheathing paper was added, and wall paper was spread upon this. The ceiling was formed of two thicknesses of boards, with sheathing-paper between, and the inner walls consisted of single thicknesses of boards, sheathing-paper and wall-paper. There were two double windows, or rather half-windows, on the westerly side of the room, and these were protected by strips of board without. The door of the room was of ordinary size, but the outer door was nothing but a little opening two feet square, some two feet from the floor. After the last observation was taken, at 10 o'clock P. M., the little aperture was closed by means of two sliding boards, but at all other times was left open."

DAILY LIFE IN-DOORS.

The internal management of this novel home and workshop, and its appearance when occupied and fairly in service, is thus described:

"The little snuggery is made to serve not only as a kitchen, dining-room, sleeping-room, sitting-room, parlor, library, and study, but also as an observatory and telegraph office. Every inch of space is utilized. The telegraph instrument, battery, and other appurtenances of lightning communication with the outside world, are in one corner of the cozy apartment, beneath one of the windows. At the same end of the room is a bedstead, while above it is a wide bunk, arranged after the manner of an upper berth in a steamboat. The most prominent objects that greet one upon entering the door are two stoves, which occupy the middle of the floor. One is an ordinary cook-stove, and the other is a Magee parlor-stove. The stoves are easily enough governed by single dampers, and as for fuel, Mr. HUNTINGTON has enough on hand to last until next Summer. The dining-table, which is generally covered with books, papers, and writing materials when not otherwise in use, occupies one corner of the room, while between it and the telegraph instrument is a well-filled book-case and several shelves. Shelves, in fact, appear everywhere, and they contain a general assortment of everything, while clothing, and at least a hundred articles of utility, hang suspended from pegs and nails. A writing tablet is hung upon the wall near the head of the bed, and upon this the observations are bulletined until they can be telegraphed, copied into the record books, or placed in the blank forms provided by the Smithsonian Institution. Beside it are two barometers, from one of which observations are made, and further on is a formidable row of smoking-pipes. Some waggish member of the party has hung the tin sign of the old telegraph office over Sergt. SMITH'S seat, and also inscribed something of similar import on the door without. During the early part of the Winter the corner of the room now occupied in part by the telegraph, was used by Messrs. CLOUGH and KIMBALL as a 'dark-room' in their photographic operations. The anemometer—the curious little instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind—is in a state of quietude on a shelf over the table. Beside the book-case, upon a projecting beam, is a coffee-mill, affording a striking exhibition of the combination of the scientific and practical. Among the other wall ornaments are a pair of snow-shoes, a hand-saw and other mechanical instruments, an infinitude of tin dishes, a map of Paris and its fortifications, the photograph of a young lady, &c. The floor is made the receptacle of numberless articles which cannot be put anywhere else. There seems to be, in short, 'a place for everything,' but it not always happens, I believe, that everything is found in its place. A rocking-chair and three or four common chairs and stools, together with the table and beds, comprise all the movable furniture, while an ingenious member of the party has constructed a reclining seat upon one of the wooden braces. Most of the provisions are kept in the open part of the depot without—about all, in fact—that freezing does not affect. Frozen pieces of fresh meat and of salt pork are suspended from the roof of this commodious refrigerator."

LAYING THE TELEGRAPH.

The insulated wire and telegraph supplies were furnished from head-quarters at Washington, and the former was laid from the house on the top of the mountain along the railway, after having been carried up by the carriage road. The work of laying the wire was attended by very great difficulties and dangers:

"A sled seven feet long was constructed, the coils were placed upon it, one being mounted on a reel. One of us sat upon a board in front to guide the sled, and the other was behind, sliding down hill. The sled upon the railway glides smoothly down the steep grade, and the wire uncoils beautifully and is laid just where it is wanted. It was something fearful to pass over the high trestle below the Gulf Tank and on Jacob's Ladder, and even now it almost makes one shudder to think of those dizzy heights, the load we had and the steep grade. But we reach Marshfield in three hours from the time of starting, and the wire has been successfully laid. On our return the wire is fastened down with eyelets close to the outer rail, and the summit is reached just at dark. We put it on the ties, because if placed on the ground where there was little snow, it would be constantly moved by the wind and soon worn off; and should it be broken in the snow and ice there would not be the least possibility of finding where it was broken, and we should not know where to look for the wire. On the railway we always know where the wire is, and more than half the way to Marshfield it has been most of the time out of the snow."

The length of the cable is nearly three miles. The instrument used by the expedition was a box-sounder, with a key attached. It belonged to the Signal Department of the army. Like instruments are used in the army field-telegraph trains, and dispense, up to circuits of over a hundred miles in length, by fair insulation, with the use of local batteries and sounders. The line has frequently been charged with atmospheric electricity, especially in the afternoon of the 7th of January, when, on account of the high tension of these currents, it became utterly unmanageable. When the key was opened, the flow of the current still continued, exhibiting bright sparks leaping from one platinum point to the other. After dark no auroral display could be seen. The line frequently broke in spots, during the Winter, and was repaired through perilous adventure. Sergeant SMITH had several narrow escapes from instant and terrible death, received frequent bruises while engaged in the work of repairing the breaks, and suffered from frozen limbs and parts unpleasantly often. And, in fact, so did the others suffer intensely, and their simple account displays their pluck, endurance and courage, and shows that they were made of the stock from which the hardiest and most successful of explorers spring.

ROUGH GALES AND THEIR EFFECT.

The gales on the mountain were something awful. In the journal of one of the number,—Mr. NELSON, who seems to have been the principal housekeeper,—the following account of some of the worst is given:

"What varied sounds the wind has as it changes: now howling, screeching, roaring, as though the building was surrounded by demoniac spirits bent upon our destruction. We shout across the room to be heard. Now it suddenly lulls, and moaning and sighing it dies away. Then quickly gathering strength it blows as if it would hurl the house from the summit. The timbers creak and groan and the windows rattle; the walls bend inward; and as the wind lets go its hold rebound with a jerk that starts the joints again. The noise is like rifle-firing in fifty directions at the same moment, in the room—a moment ago close by me as I sat here, leaning against the wall, now in the outer room or up aloft, and outside as well. Then there is the trembling and groaning of the whole building, which is constant. Everything movable is on the move. Books drop from the shelves, we pick them up, replace them only to do it again and again. * * * From 1 to 2 A. M., (Sunday, Feb. 5,) the wind was higher than during the early part of the night. Some of the gusts must have been above 100, possibly 110. The tempest roared and thundered. It had precisely the sound of the ocean waves breaking on a rocky shore. And the building too had the motion of a ship scudding before a gale. At 3 A. M., the temperature had fallen to —59° and the barometer stood at 22.810, attached thermometer 62°.

On the night of Jan. 23 there was such an uproar of the elements that no one of the party could sleep. At times during the night the pendulum gave oscillation of an inch and a half. This pendulum was four feet long. The rod passed through a sheet of card-board on which were marked the points of the compass.

THE INTENSE COLD.

The cold was at times intense. Mr. NELSON writes:

"Find that I froze my fingers while sawing off a piece of pork for our 'Sunday baked beans;' was out only five minutes. It was like cutting into a block of gypsum to saw off that piece of pork. * * * Our butter-tubs stand in the outer-room. This morning we cut a piece of butter for breakfast, using a chisel and hammer! It was like cutting into a stone."

Of the frost he writes on Feb. 5:

"The valleys are full of stratus clouds; charged with frost as they are, occasionally sweeping over the summit, they completely cover one in a moment, hair, beard and clothing; when the face is exposed it feels like the touch of a hot iron. To breathe this frosty air is very unpleasant. A full inhalation causes a severe coughing fit."

How they manage to keep warm is thus explained:

"In the room at no time has the temperature been lower than 35°, and most of the time we have managed to keep it up to about 60°. To do this we have the stoves at a red heat; the thermometer hangs precisely five feet from the stove; ten feet from the stove at the floor today the temperature was only 12°, and at the same time was 65° in other parts of the room. Of course the quantity of coal consumed is greatly in excess of the usual daily allowance. Did we use wood for fuel in such weather, it would be an impossibility to keep ourselves comfortable."

MOUNT WASHINGTON ON A PAR WITH GREENLAND.

Regarding the temperature of this part of the world, Prof. HITCHCOCK, in his portion of the report, says:

"Using the formulas given by the best authorities, the climate of Mount Washington corresponds with that of the middle of Greenland, about 70° of north latitude, or 26° further north than New-Hampshire. The summit is thus shown to be in the Arctic Zone, and the animal and vegetable life corresponds with that of Labrador and Greenland. The physical character of the mountain, then, shows why it is so interesting a place for a meteorological observatory at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Winter. It is an arctic island in the Temperate Zone, and, on account of its great elevation, it exhibits, also the condition of the atmosphere where the mercury does not rise above twenty-four inches in the barometer."

MEASURING THE WIND.

Prof. HITCHCOCK had tough work measuring the force of the wind:

"At 2 P. M., wind seventy-two; Prof. HITCHCOCK measured the velocity. He had to sit with a line around him, myself at the other end indoors, as an anchor; even then it was almost impossible for him to keep his position. Temperature —31°."

GORGEOUS SIGHTS.

The wondrous sights witnessed by the party were many and extraordinary:

"About 10 A. M. Christmas Day Mr. KIMBALL and myself went out for an observation. We had the pleasure of witnessing the formation of several coronæ, sometimes single but oftener three, even on one occasion four distinct circles, appearing and disappearing so rapidly that it was impossible to more than catch a glimpse of form and color. It was a phenomenon of rare beauty. * * * * *

Jan. 14.—Last night we saw a fine aurora, broken arches with streamers. Never before was one apparently so near; it certainly did look as though it was within reach. The driving masses of clouds passing between it and us made the view more interesting, as they filled the valley between us and the ridge north, nearly at our level. * * * *

From 3½ P. M. (Feb. 1) to sunset there were the finest cloud displays possible. Eastward heavy masses of cloud in color from gray to an intense black; west, detached cirro-stratus presenting every shade and color. Along the northern horizon a clear, white light rested; the west was burning bright in crimson, purple and gold, while the far south, fading out toward the east into gray, the color was a delicate rose-tint. Below, to the west, far as we could see, the whole country was covered with cloud. The icy peaks glow and glisten in the bright sunlight. The transitions of shades and tints, the colors burning into the radiant sunset, surpassing anything we have seen yet for a sunset scene, mark this as a day never to be forgotten."

FORMATION OF FROST WORK.

The concluding portions of the report are concerning "Meteorology of Mount Washington,' and give the results of the observations. Concerning the formation of the frost-work they give the following explanation:

"At our first observation, we see that it forms only when the wind is northward, i. e., at some point between north and west or north and east, and never when the wind is southward. It begins with mere points, on everything the wind reaches—on the rocks, on the snow, on the railway, and on every part of the buildings, even on the glass. On the south side of the buildings and the high rocks it is very slight; as the wind reaches there only in eddying gusts. When the surface is rough, the points, as they begin are an inch or more apart; when smooth it almost entirely covers the surface at the very beginning, but soon only a few points elongate, so that on whatever surface it begins to form, it has very soon the same general appearance, presenting everywhere the same beautiful, feathery-like forms.

When the ice which has formed on the rocks is transparent and the frost-work forms on this, we can often see in the interstices of the frost-work, which is purely white, the gray rocks and the many colored lichens, the whole making a picture of rare beauty. In going up the mountain we do not see the frost-work until we get some distance above the limit of the trees; it is nearly a mile before it is seen in its characteristic forms, and it is only immediately about the summit that it presents its most attractive features. We notice also that it always forms toward the wind, never from it, and the rapidity with which it forms, and the great length of the horizontal masses, is truly wonderful. We placed a round stick, an inch in diameter, in a vertical position, where it was exposed to the full force of the wind, and in less than two days some of the horizontal icicles—we call them icicles for the want of a more appropriate name—were two feet in length and scarcely any thicker than the stick itself. They formed on every part of the stick that was exposed, but of course some points were much longer than others. They remained several days, but with a change of wind they were blown off. On the piles of stones south of the house these horizontal masses are sometimes five or six feet in length. Although these masses are often as hard as the hardest ice, yet throughout they are as white as the purest snow. On the southern exposures, instead of the frost-work, especially on the telegraph-poles along the railway, there are only masses of pure ice, which have always a peculiar hue of greenish blue, which is in striking contrast with the pure white of the frost-work on the side opposite. In the early part of December, when the thermometer ranged from 25° to 29°, and the wind was southward, the ice formed to the thickness of a foot or more on the telegraph-poles near the house. These icy masses are formed evidently by the condensation of the vapor of the atmosphere, as it is not uncommon for the air to be above the point of saturation. The frost-work is also formed by the condensation of vapor, but besides the vapor, the air must be filled with minute spiculæ of ice. As the vapor condenses these are caught, and thus the horizontal feathery masses are formed. This accounts for the facts that we have observed, namely, that it forms when the wind is northward and always toward the wind."

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Meteorological tables are given, comprising the observations taken each day from November to May. The following is the summary of the observations from Nov. 12 to May 13:

	November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
Highest barometer	22	23.865	11	24.007	13	24.168	28	23.921	11	23.960	26	23.900	4	23.643
Lowest barometer	24	23.023	16	22.646	22	22.649	4	22.457	22	22.920	5	32.012	7	23.035
Mean	:	23.465	:	23.315	:	23.499	:	23.351	:	23.513	:	23.514	:	23.569
Highest thermometer	26	28	13	29	13	33	:	37	17	45	:	47	6	45
Lowest thermometer	30	0	24	15	23 2 A.M.	—45	5 3 A.M.	—59	24	—4	8	4	8	15
Mean	:	16	:	9.4	:	6.14	:	7.1	:	18	:	25	:	28
Prevailing wind	:	W.	:	N. W.	:	W.	:	N. W.	:	W.	:	W.	:	W.
Greatest velocity	24	72	15	105	22	100	:	88	8	89	5	89	7	63
Number of calms	:	None.	:	1	:	None.	:	2	1	None.	5	1	:	None.
Number of clear days	:	None.	:	None.	:	None.	:	1	29	1	4	1	:	None.
Number of fair days	:	[illegible]	:	[illegible]	:	14	:	15	:	[illegible]	:	[illegible]	:	[illegible]
Days when clouds on Mountain	:	10	:	24	:	17	:	9	:	13	:	17	:	8

The members of the expedition are exceedingly enthusiastic over their success, and propose to inhabit the mountain top again next Winter, hoping to live easier as a result of their experience, and to do more for science and the every-day world by virtue of their knowledge of the proper ways of working. MUNROE.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The True History of the Ottawa University.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, under date of May 23, 1871, published a letter in your paper, headed "A Speck of Ancient History About Ottawa University," in which he does great injustice to that institution, its present Board of Trustees, and the Baptist denomination. With your permission, I wish to correct his misstatements, and give you a few facts respecting the subject. Your correspondent intimates that the Indians were induced, through the missionaries of the Baptist denomination, to give away all or nearly all their property for founding a Baptist school. This is a falsehood of which the writer must have been aware, if he knows anything about the history of Baptist missions among the Ottawas; and if he does not know, then he is inexcusable in making such a charge. Rev. JOTHAM MEEKER was the missionary whom the Baptists supported among this people; and he, under God, was the chief instrument of their advance in religion and civilization. The project of founding the school in question was not thought of until after his death. Such a thing as founding a "Baptist School" he never contemplated. His whole plan in educational matters was to have the Ottawa children taught in their native language, and not in the English; for his idea was that the Indians maintained the greatest purity when separated from the white man. Your correspondent seems to have written with the sole purpose of misleading; hence he states things disjointedly. What are the facts respecting the origin of Ottawa University? Years after the death of Mr. MEEKER, the leading men of the Ottawa tribe began to agitate the subject of permanently providing for the education of their children. Let it be remembered that this tribe had for many years embraced the Baptist views of the Christian religion. All their social and religious associations were among this denomination, hence any associations they might form with the white Baptists of Kansas in their educational matters would be nothing more than natural. In February, 1860, the Baptists of Kansas organized an institution of learning called the "Roger Williams University." Fifteen men formed its Board of Trustees. Among them were some of the best and most respected men in the State. In December following, the Ottawas, through one of their men, invited the Board of Trustees of the Roger Williams University, to meet them at their school-house on their reservation, to make some arrangements respecting the education of their children. This the Trustees did, by sending three of their number as a Committee. After a full consideration of the subject the following agreement was made, intelligently and voluntarily:

The Ottawa tribe of Indians, in Council assembled at the school-house of its nation, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December, 1860, makes the following statements and agreements:

1. They are very desirous for the education of their children. It is their unanimous and earnest wish that when they grow up they shall assume the habits and customs, and be able to discharge the duties of American citizens. They, therefore, believing that this good object can be best accomplished through the aid of the Roger Williams University, do agree to give to that University 20,000 acres of their land of average quality, with a fair proportion of timber and water privileges. Provided, that in two years from the ratification of the treaty the said Trustees shall have expended $10,000 in buildings and otherwise toward this enterprise, and also from and after that time they shall board, clothe and educate a number not exceeding fifty of the Ottawa children every year for thirty years, the age of said children to be between four and fourteen years; and also after the expiration of the thirty years the Ottawas shall be entitled to ten scholarships in the said Roger Williams University forever. The Trustees on their part, through their Committee, hereby agree to fulfill the above conditions, and also in every way possible to assist the Ottawas in the improvement of their condition and the elevation of their people.

To the above agreement we hereunto subscribe.

KOM CHAW, Chief, his X mark,
JOHN T. JONES,
JAMES WIND,
NOTNEQUAM, his X mark,
GEORGE WILSON, his X mark,
PAMOMULMANEK, his X mark,
JOSEPH KING,
WILLIAM HURR,
} Councilmen.

J. S. KALLOCH,
R. C. BRANT,
BENJ. LUCE,
} Committee of Trustees.

In the presence of J. S. EMORY.

In 1862 the treaty referred to above was made, in which the Ottawas set apart 20,000 acres of land, as agreed upon, for the permanent endowment of a school, in which they were to have all their children educated, boarded, clothed and attended in sickness for all time. The school was also to have a white department. Such was the origin of this school. Your correspondent repeatedly says they were "robbed," &c. Let us see if they were. In 1862, when the treaty was made, the Ottawas would have taken $1 per acre for their reserve. About the same time lands as good were bought at Government sale for fifty (50) cents per acre in the same and adjoining counties. Hence, when the 20,000 acres were set apart they were not at the outside worth more than $25,000. The Trustees agreed to erect school buildings, feed, clothe and educate the children of the nation (about forty in number) between the ages of six and eighteen. Could the proceeds of these 20,000 acres, if sold at that time, (1862,) do this? We unhesitatingly answer, No. The Trustees depended upon enhancing the trust committed to them, in order to carry out their obligations. Again, after the 20,000 acres were set apart for educational purposes, there was still remaining of the reservation some 54,000 acres. From this remainder, each head of a family received 160 acres, and each child in the tribe 80 acres. The balance, about 30,000 acres, was appraised by the Government and sold to actual settlers, except some 7,000 acres of the refuse, which were sold to the Trustees of the University at the appraised price. Was this giving all their property to the University? All these sold at an average of about $2 50 per acre. Was this robbing the Indians? It may be asked, what enhanced the price of these from $1, or $1 25 at the most, to $2 50 per acre? We answer, the founding of the school by the Trustees, the building of the town of Ottawa, and the filling up of the country with good settlers. And the growth of the town and the settling of the country are due in large measure to the influence exerted by the Ottawa University. Thus it was a paying operation for the Indians. The donation of 20,000 acres doubled the value of the remaining 54,000 acres. It did more than this, for when the tribe sold their head-right lands, some four or five years after the treaty, they received from $5 to $40 per acre for them. Now all this increase in the value of their lands came about directly or indirectly through the establishment of the Ottawa University. And let me here say that not a single dollar was ever put into the institution by any Indian, except JOHN T. JONES, who advanced some money to purchase a temporary school building, for which the Trustees consider themselves indebted to him. Your correspondent intimates that the Indians had no confidence in the Trustees and felt that they were being robbed by them of their lands. The contrary is the fact as the following letter will show:

To Hon. A. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: The Council of the Ottawa Indians this day assembled, after full consultation, having entire confidence in the Trustees of Ottawa University, express the desire that the unsold portions of the Ottawa trust lands, amounting to about 7,000 acres, be sold to the Trustees of Ottawa University, on such terms and conditions as have been previously recommended by the Interior Department.

Dated OTTAWA, Franklin County, Kansas, April 20, 1867.

(Signed,)
JOHN WILSON, Chief, his X mark.
JAMES WIND.
JOHN W. EARLY.
THOMAS MONROE, his X mark.
PUK KE KON, his X mark.
JAMES CLARK, his X mark.
WM. HOW, U. S. Interpreter.

Was this "capturing what of the property the University left?" We paid the full appraised price, and the lands were appraised high. It would appear from your correspondent that the chief business of the Trustees was a plundering expedition in the interests of the Baptist denomination. Let us examine their work, and see if this be true.

The Trustees have received from the sale of these College lands, as they are called, $25,135 91. Of this sum $6,250 was by the treaty to be used in the erection of school buildings, which was done; the balance was to be loaned on bond and mortgage,—which also was done. Not only has the Board preserved the trust, but it has enhanced it by the expenditure of between $55,000 and $60,000 in the erection of buildings, the improvement of the college farm, and support of the school. Five hundred and sixty acres have been fenced; a hedge put around this and many subdivisions of the same. Orchards have been planted, and forty acres are now under cultivation. It may be asked, Where did this $55,000 or $60,000 come from? The most of it was raised by subscriptions in the Baptist denomination; the balance the Trustees raised out of outside property, but not one dollar came out of the school trust fund. Does this look like robbing the Indians? I would here state that the defense we make is for the present Board of Trustees. There were moneys misapplied by a former Treasurer, but his deficiencies have been made up by the present Board. Complaint is made about the great distance—150 miles, &c. Suffice it to say that the Board offered to give the Ottawas a preparatory school if the Government would approve of it. The Indians, or at least some of them, would not go with us before the Interior Department to get such an arrangement ratified. Why? The reason will be better seen when we state that what is called an "Indian Ring" was formed in 1869, the apparent purpose of which has been and still is to break up the trust and divide the proceeds. Now, anything which would tend to bring the Indian children to the school, or establish a branch school on its present reservation, would defeat this Ring. Hence the members of the Ring use their utmost influence with a few of the leading men of the tribe to induce them to keep the children from going to the school, and to refuse to accept a school among them. At the time this Ring was formed the four Indian Trustees were in hearty sympathy with the other members of the Board and with the University. So also the whole nation in a council held in the Fall of 1868, expressed itself as strongly in sympathy with the University. It is due to some of the Indians to say that two of the Trustees and a number of the more intelligent men of the Nation are still on the side of the University, and strongly opposed to the Ring. Your correspondent winds up his letter by saying that the Indians have been so robbed that they are now suffering, calling on the Government for aid, &c. This is not so. In the first place many of the Ottawas are well off, and all might have been had they taken care of the money received for their lands in Franklin County. A late chief told me a few days ago that none of their people had asked help. I was on their present reservation a few days ago, and know from actual observation that they are all living comfortably. They have fifteen thousand acres of choice land, which is more than they need or can cultivate. We could say much more about the origin and history of this University, in which, doubtless, many of your readers would be interested.

But we will leave it for the future, and in conclusion say that it is an easy thing to write and publish falsehoods over anonymous or fictitious names. All I ask in behalf of the University, its Board of Trustees and the Baptist denomination, is that any article averse to the above parties that is presented for publication in your paper—which I have always believed to be impartial—be published over the signature of its author, as I publish this statement over mine.

ROBERT ATKINSON,
Treasurer of Ottawa University.

OTTAWA, Kansas, June 29, 1871.

A Few Words from an Indian on the Same Subject.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the article published in your paper, headed "A Speck of Ancient History about the Ottawa University." As a member of the Ottawa tribe and a Trustee of the University, I wish to say many of the statements and imputations in the article are false.

1. Rev. JOTHAM MEEKER was the only missionary sent among our people by the Baptist denomination. He never conceived the plan nor had anything to do with the founding of Ottawa University, nor was the thing thought of until years after his death. He labored as a very devoted Christian missionary only for the good of our people, and this we all feel to have been of great importance to us all.

2. The Baptist denomination did not seek our co-operation in our educational matters, but we sought their aid in the matter. We entered into an agreement (see agreement in above letter) with the Trustees of the Roger Williams University. Our treaty of 1862 was made upon this agreement. We thought then, and do still think, that it was the best thing our people could do, to enter into said relation with the above-named denomination. The statement is entirely false that "the Ottawa University has been built mainly on the ruins of this tribe, a few white men, by the way, capturing what of their property the University left."

All our lands were appraised by men appointed by the Government of the United States and sold to actual settlers, save about seven thousand acres, which we sold to the Trustees of the Ottawa University at the appraised price set by Government, and it has been paid for. The trouble is not with the University, its Board of Trustees, nor with the Baptist denomination, but with a former agent of the United States, who at one time professed to be a Christian and a Baptist minister. He, with a few hungry lawyers, had been trying to create dissatisfaction among our people, and have advised the Ottawa people not to send their children to school; hence, if the advantages of the University have not as yet been felt among our children, it has not been the fault of the present Board of Trustees. But I am thankful to be able to inform you that many of our children are being brought to school, our people seeing it to be for the best interest of their children. I speak from personal knowledge when I say the Trustees honestly desire to carry out the treaty stipulations and agreements entered into between the United States and the Board of Trustees in behalf of the Ottawa children of Blanchard's Fork and Ranche De Beuf. If our people will only be let alone to enjoy the advantages of the school as provided for their education, we the Trustees, (and not the Baptist denomination,) are ready to grant the children all things provided for them in the treaty, and in this case the Trustees will not be the gainers in this thing, nor the Baptist denomination, as is slanderously insinuated in the article above referred to. The 20,000 acres of land set apart in the treaty was not worth more than $25,000, taking out $6,250 for laying the foundation of the house. The remaining amount could never have maintained forty or fifty children in their education, clothing, feeding and medical attendance in sickness. But by the good management of the Trustees the lands have become enhanced in value, and no doubt in time will bring prices which will meet all the wants of our children.

JOHN TECUMSEH JONES.

The Duty of Irishmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to see a letter in your paper of this morning from an Irishman. The writer of it deserves credit for his straightforward and candid remarks, and I am sure it will receive the approval of every honest man. I am also an Irishman, and I take a great interest in the welfare and prosperity of the working population, and I hope you will allow me the use of your columns so that I may place before the public the treatment they are receiving, and my opinions concerning the destitution and misery which exists among the humble classes in consequence of the system of misgovernment and unjust laws which are administered by those men who are at present the rulers and law-makers for the State and City of New-York. It is not my intention to go into a history of the conduct and character of those politicians who have the management and complete control of the government of this City in their hands. I do not believe that I could effect much good or bring those political gentlemen to a proper sense of their duty to the public by exposing their villainy and base conduct.

Why do not the authorities of New-York pass a law which will compel all liquor-dealers to close their establishments at a reasonable hour at night? What is the reason that the authorities grant a license to sell drink to all those low, degraded rum-shops which are kept by men whose conduct and character is of the worst class, and who allow their houses to become a nest for idlers and thieves of every description? What is the reason the authorities grant a license for the sale of drink to all those low concert-saloons and singing-houses, which are generally kept by fighting characters and bullies, where they drug their poor unfortunate victims for the purpose of robbing them, and in some cases take their lives? What is the reason the authorities allow all liquor-dealers to open their establishments and sell drink on Sundays without restriction, although they themselves have passed a law which forbids them to open their stores or sell any intoxicating drink on the Sabbath day? What is the reason the authorities have reduced the annual license on liquor-dealers, which, a short time ago, was $250; and they have reduced it to $50 a year, so that they might establish one or two thousand more of those small petty liquor-stores, where vice and wickedness is sure to prevail? But these shrewd, plotting members of the Tammany Hall Ring are well aware that nine-tenths of all these low, degraded rum-shops will be their friends and supporters. Those men in New-York who are called Democrats represent themselves as the champions of liberty and the friend of the tradesman and working population, and they have recourse to every imaginable system of bribery and treachery for the purpose of inducing the people to believe that they are their real benefactors and honest advocates.

I tell these Democratic office-holders that they are not the friends of the laboring man or any other class of the community. But they are their most inveterate enemies. The laws which they enact and the system of Ring Government which they have established is making idlers and drunkards of thousands of men who would be industrious members of society and good citizens if they had not joined those corrupt Tammany Hall Ward Associations, which have their head-quarters and hold their meetings at the house of some political liquor-dealer, in those demoralizing dens of intoxication which the Democratic Party support and encourage in every part of the City for their own vile purposes.

If Gov. HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, Mr. TWEED, and the rest of the political authorities, had any desire for the welfare and happiness of the working inhabitants, or were anxious to benefit their condition, they have it in their power to do so by giving some check to the sale of intoxicating drinks, which is the principal cause of almost all the grievances and hardships which at present afflict the hard-working tradesmen and poor people, and brings destruction and starvation among their families. The unrestricted sale of these debasing liquors is demoralizing the people, and drives them to commit murder, robbery and every other species of crime and wickedness which degrades the human race and lowers them beneath the level of the brute creation.

I tell those Democratic law-makers, from Gov. HOFFMAN down to the petty Alderman of this City, that they do not want to put a check to intemperance or crime, and they dare not interfere with those persons who are engaged in the liquor traffic in New-York. Those Tammany Hall gentlemen are not without knowing that fully three-fourths of the liquor-dealers are their stanch supporters and most ardent friends as long as they assist them in their unchristianlike business. It is whisky-dealers and the idlers and loafers which hang around rum-shops which have voted all those money-making politicians into their present positions, and if the Democratic Party in any way interfered with them or their intoxicating trade they would at once go back on them, as they themselves term it, and then the Tammany Hall Ring would be thrown out of office, and lose all their power and authority. I will draw my remarks toward politicians to a close by requesting those four fellow-countrymen of mine to give this letter of mine some consideration. I allude to Mr. R. B. CONNOLLY, Mr. P. B. SWEENY, Mr. R. O'GORMAN and Judge CONNOLLY. I believe that they boast that they belong to Ireland, and that they love their native country. But let them show their love for the Irish people by raising their voices in the good cause of temperance by using their exertions to pass a law for the suppression of intoxication, which brings poverty and misery to many hundreds of Irish families in the City of New-York. Intemperance is the only stain of any importance which can be attributed to the Irish character, and it is the duty of every true Irishman in America to do what lies in his power to suppress that crying evil which leads to the ruin of both soul and body.

AN IRISHMAN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 6, 1871.

SENATOR CAMERON.

He is not a Candidate for the Vice-Presidency—He Favors the Renomination of President Grant.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph, July 5.

By the authority of Senator CAMERON, and at his request, we are called on to announce his opinion as to candidates in the coming Presidential contest, and to further assure those who value his opinions in political affairs that the injudicious agitation of the subject of candidates at this time forces him to break a silence which should have continued until the campaign now in progress in Pennsylvania had been ended. He is not and will not be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency under any circumstances. Nor does he attach the slightest importance to that subject. But on the Presidential nominee his convictions are matured and strong.

He desires the renomination and re-election of President GRANT for many weighty reasons, believing him to be the very man, of all men, to bring the country out of its financial and political complications. His management of the revenues has been magnificent. The steady payment of the national debt has been the crowning achievement not alone of his Administration, but of practical financiering. The amicable adjustment of our foreign relations, and particularly the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, give evidences of the highest order of statesmanship. His devotion to the cause of American labor is sturdy and sincere. The anxiety he constantly shows to find the true relations between commerce and manufactures, and his honest desire to forward the highest interests of both, commend him alike to the producers and the exchangers of industrial wealth. And his inflexible determination to enforce the laws makes him a perfect officer in all respects.

Honest, capable, straightforward, inflexible and brave, he combines all the elements of power through which alone the South can be restored to peace, order and prosperity. That part of our country requires nothing so much at this time as a clear conviction that the laws of the land are to be either loyally obeyed or mercilessly enforced. They must learn that the right of a Northern, Eastern or Western man is as complete in the South as anywhere else; and that the absolute freedom of political discussion and action in every part of this country is the dearest of all those rights which the war for the Union settled. There can be no peace until the South yields this point; and under GRANT they will learn it soonest. He can neither be wheedled nor bullied. And for this reason he is the best President for that turbulent section.

These reasons, among others, control the judgment of Senator CAMERON, and he is so anxious that GRANT should be re-elected that he looks with chagrin on any and all matters which shall divert the attention of the people from that subject. Pennsylvania will do her duty in the future as in the past, and will find her recompense in her devotion to civil liberty and the Great Captain under whom civil liberty is so well maintained.

THE MORMON MILITIA.

The Proclamation of the Acting Governor Forbidding a Parade on the Fourth.

Although the troubles in Great Salt Lake City have ended in a peaceful victory of the Government, and the danger has apparently entirely passed, the proclamation issued by Acting Governor BLACK, will be read with interest. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory,
June 30, A. D. 1871.

Whereas, His Excellency, the late Gov. J. W. SHAFFER, of the Territory of Utah, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, did, by proclamation, proclaim and declare as follows:

PROCLAMATION:
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY, Sept. 15, 1870.

Know ye, that I, J. WILSON SHAFFER, Governor of the Territory of Utah, and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Territory of Utah, do hereby forbid and prohibit all musters, drills or gatherings of militia of the Territory of Utah, and all gatherings of any nature, kind or description of armed persons within the Territory of Utah, except by my order, or by the order of the United States Marshal, should he need a *posse comitatus* to execute any order of the Court, and not otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered that all arms or munitions of war belonging either to the United States or Territory of Utah, within said Territory, not in possession of the United States soldiers, be immediately delivered by the parties having the same in their possession to Col. WILLIAM M. JOHNS, Assistant Adjutant-General; and it is further ordered that should the United States Marshal need a *posse comitatus* to enforce any order of the Court, or to preserve order, he is hereby authorized and empowered to make a requisition upon Major-Gen. P. E. CONNOR for such *posse comitatus* or armed force, and Major-Gen. P. E. CONNOR is hereby authorized to order out the militia, or any part thereof, as of my order for said purpose or purposes and no other.

Witness my hand and the great seal of said Territory, at Salt Lake City, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1870. J. W. SHAFFER, Governor.

Attest: VERNON H. VAUGHAN, Sec'y Utah Ter.

Which, by its terms, among other things did "forbid and prohibit all musters, drills or gatherings of militia of the Territory of Utah, and all gatherings of any nature, kind or description of armed persons within the Territory of Utah," except by the order of the Governor of said Territory, or by the order of the United States Marshal, should he need a *posse comitatus* to execute any order of the Court, and not otherwise; and

Whereas, One DANIEL H. WELLS, in violation of said proclamation and order of the said Governor, did, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1871, issue or cause to be issued the following order, to wit:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. T.,
SALT LAKE CITY, June 22, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 1.—I. The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the corporate authorities of this city having asked for a detachment of the Territorial militia, with bands of music, to aid in the celebration, on the 4th proximo, of the ninety-fifth anniversary of our nation's independence, it is hereby ordered as follows:

II. The commandant of Salt Lake Military District will detail from his district:

The martial and the brass bands, under their respective leaders.

One company of artillery, with ordnance to fire salutes, &c.

One company of cavalry.

Three companies of infantry.

III. The detail will perform such service during the day as may be assigned to it by the Committee of Arrangements.

IV. Good order is strictly enjoined. No fast riding is allowed within the limits of the city.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. DANIEL H. WELLS.
H. B. CLAWSON, Adjutant-General.

And, *Whereas*, there being no such office or officer recognized by the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this Territory as that of Lieutenant-General,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, GEO. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Territory of Utah and Acting Governor thereof, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of said Territory, do hereby make known to all persons whomsoever that the said military parade, under the said order of the said DANIEL H. WELLS, is strictly forbidden. And be it further known that it is hereby ordered and commanded that all persons except United States troops desist from participating in, or attempting to participate in, any military drill, muster or parade, of any kind, at any place within said Territory from and after this date, or until it shall be otherwise ordered and commanded by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the Territory of Utah.

[L. S.]—Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of Utah, at Salt Lake City, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1871.

GEO. A. BLACK,
Secretary and Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Utah Territory.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR is out. See what Dr. MORGAN says of it under "new publications."—*Advertisement.*

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For the Country.—Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots, Shoes, India Rubber and Bathing Shoes at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

COOTE—SPENCER.—At St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, July 1, by Rev. S. A. Clark, D. D., CHARLES WILLIAM MAXWELL COOTE, late of the British Army, second son of the late Major Coote, J. P., D.-L., County of Monaghan, Ireland, to MARIA RADCLIFFE, only daughter of Capt. J. S. Spencer, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Judge Radcliffe, of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

SLOAN—HOYT.—On Monday, July 3, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Swope, Miss KITTIE HOYT, daughter of Col. Thomas Hoyt, to Rev. ARTHUR SLOAN, all of this City.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—Suddenly, at Portland, Conn., on the 5th inst., LOUIS J., youngest son of Thomas T. and Elizabeth C. Bloodgood.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from No. 172 West Warren, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

FERRIS.—At Westchester, 5th inst., CHARLTON FERRIS, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Throg's Neck, Sixth Day, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Tremont to meet the 11½ A. M. train on the Harlem Railroad.

HICKS.—On Fourth Day—5th inst.—ELIZABETH HICKS, daughter of the late Elias Hicks, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Jericho Meeting-House, on Sixth Day, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Hicksville on the arrival of the train which leaves James-slip at 8 o'clock A. M.

PEASLEE.—At Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., July 5, LAFAYETTE PEASLEE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 43 years.

His funeral will take place on Friday afternoon July 7, at Canaan Four Corners.

RUSHMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 5, FANNIE A., wife of Wm. H. Rushmore, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 81 St. James-place, Friday, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, July 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Henry C. Smith, and daughter of the late Samuel B. Fleming, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 31 Vandam-st.

SMITH.—On Tuesday afternoon, July 4, JAMES B. SMITH, aged 56 years.

His friends and those of his brothers-in-law, James Dickson, George M. Usher, and John C. Tucker, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 West 19th-st., on Friday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, July 5, LETITIA M. TAYLOR, only daughter of Eli and Elizabeth Taylor, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 2d-st., on Friday, July 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMPSEN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., July 5, THOMAS R. THOMPSEN, aged 83 years and 3 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 128 Elizabeth-av., on Friday, at 4 o'clock.

TILLEY.—At Locust Valley, Long Island, on Tuesday, July 4, SARAH ROGERS, wife of S. C. Tilley.

The relatives and friends of family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 8¾ train from Hunter's Point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 8, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 7½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through-tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

First Concert and drawing of the GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS, AT IRVING HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

190,000 tickets, comprising the whole number published, will be publicly put into the distribution, against 9,650 gifts, affording a better average than one (1) gift in twenty (20) tickets. The gifts are all of the finest Diamond Jewelry, valued collectively at $860,000. Distribution made by committee appointed by ticket buyers.

Tickets for sale until 5 o'clock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at principal hotels, Irving Hall, Thomas' Garden and Delmonico's.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

REINDEER, DOGS, AND SNOW-SHOES.
A JOURNAL OF SIBERIAN TRAVEL AND EXPLORATIONS
MADE IN THE YEARS 1865-67.
By RICHARD J. BUSH,
Late of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition.
ILLUSTRATED.
Crown 8vo, Cloth, $3.

The story of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition through Siberia, as told by Mr. Bush, who was one of its members, is one of the most fascinating books of travel and adventure which has been given to the public in a long time. Mr. Bush is a very clever writer, as well as a keen observer, and has the rare faculty of knowing just what people want to be told about a comparatively unknown country. The route pursued by the expedition, in search of a feasible line for the telegraph across that wild and semi-barbarous land, lay quite out of the usual track of commerce and travel, through regions where civilization has hardly begun to dawn, and brought the explorers into contact with rude and outre types of humanity, whose habits, dwellings, costumes, and characteristics are described by Mr. Bush in the most vivacious and interesting manner. The volume is splendidly illustrated with wood-cuts, from sketches made by the author. Few people would care to travel through Eastern Siberia, but every body would like to know something of the desolate land which Russia has chosen for the home of the exiles whom she wishes to punish with the utmost rigor; and there is no work in the English language where such information can be more pleasantly acquired than in Mr. Bush's "Reindeer, Dogs, and Snow-Shoes."

II.

THE ISLAND NEIGHBORS.
A NOVEL OF AMERICAN LIFE.
By Mrs. A. B. BLACKWELL.
ILLUSTRATED.
8vo. Paper, 75 cents.

THE ISLAND NEIGHBORS is a delightful Summer novel, the scene of which is laid at a quiet sea-side resort. It will furnish pleasant reading for the country as well as the beach, while those who are condemned to pass the sultry season in the City will find in its pages all the freshness and freedom of the sea. While it is not at all sensational, it is full of movement and incident, and its tone is cheerful and healthy. One of the principal characters is an old retired sea-captain, full of quaint humor and pleasant shrewdness. There is also the charm of a touching love-story, ending as love stories ought to end, in a happy wedding. A number of spirited illustrations give additional attraction to the book.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

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II.

METAPHYSICS;
OR,
THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONSCIOUSNESS,
PHENOMENAL AND REAL.
BY
HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D.
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Either of the above sent free, by mail, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR
IS OUT.

Read what Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, says of it—

My Dear Mr. Smith:

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR in every way exceeds my expectations, which were high.

In form, typographical elegance, and in varied contents it is admirable.

The first number of a journal or magazine does not usually quite reach the measure of its Prospectus, but THE CHRISTIAN YEAR does. You have given us "the good wine first," and I am confident that it will not be followed by "that which is worse."

"Offer my congratulations to my reverend brother, the editor, and go forward, nothing doubting."

Never was there a more perfect, and altogether satisfactory work of art, than this likeness of Dr. Muhlenberg. Faithfully yours,

WM. F. MORGAN.

Send 25 cents for specimen copy to the publisher,
PLINY F. SMITH.
No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Elections for the choice of officers of the several Republican District Associations, and of Delegates to the Central Committee, will be held in the districts named below on TUESDAY, the 11th day July, 1871. The polls will be kept open for not less than four hours continuously, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M., the precise hours to be fixed by the Enrolling Committee in each district. Notice of the time and place at which such election will be held, and of the hours of opening and closing the polls should be advertised by each Enrolling Committee for two days in two daily papers published in this City. All enrolled persons who are in the room at the time fixed for closing the polls will be permitted to vote. The elections will be conducted in the manner prescribed in the directions for electing officers, and in the Constitution of the District Association heretofore issued. The election must be by ballot, and a poll-list containing the names of all persons voting must be kept. If the due progress of the election shall be interfered with in any district, by any person, with or without a claim of authority, or if free access to the polls on the part of all persons entitled shall have been hindered in such manner as, in the opinion of a majority of the Enrolling Committee, to render the election unfair, it shall be the duty of the Committee to adjourn the election to a time to be fixed subject to the approval of the undersigned. Any ballots received before such adjournment shall be preserved without being counted. No persons other than those enrolled should be allowed in the place of meeting.

The districts in which elections are hereby directed to be held are the following: The First, [illegible], Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, [illegible], Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first.

Elections will be ordered in the remaining districts when their rolls are completed.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.
WILLIAM ORTON.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City, since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 6, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Twelve first-class dwellings, east side of a new street running from Forty-second to Forty-third-street, 538 feet east of Second-avenue, three stories and basement, 16.8 by 40; S. S. STEVENS, owner.

Twelve first-class dwellings, west side of a new street running from Forty-second to Forty-third-street, 500 feet east of Second-avenue, three stories and basement, 16.8 by 40; S. S. STEVENS, owner.

Seven first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, three stories, 18 by 50; TERENCE FARLEY, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-sixth street, 225 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories and basement, 16.8 by 55; B. P. FAIRCHILD, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventieth-street, four stories, 20 by 55; T. HALSTED, owner.

Four tenement-houses, north side of Fifty-first-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories and basement, 15 and 20 by 54; SYLVESTER MURPHY, owner.

Four tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-first-street, 125 feet east of Second avenue, four stories and basement, 15 and 20 by 54; SYLVESTER MURPHY, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 149 and 151 East Eighty-fifth-street, four stories, 24.10 by 55; A. W. SWIFT, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Seventh-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-third-street, four stories, 25 by 41.6; AUGUST RICKIFIELD, owner.

Two stables, north side of Fifty-second-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, three stories, 25 by 70; JOHN H. WATSON and O. H. PARKER, owners.

One stable, north side of Forty-second-street, 160 feet east of Fifth-avenue, two stories and attic, 20 by 70; LEVI P. MORTON, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, No. 233½ Delancey-street, three stories, 12 by 45; JOHN MCALEER, owner.

Ten tenement-houses, north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 80 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; GREEN & OWENS, owners.

Five tenement-houses, south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 80 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; GREEN & OWENS, owners.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Forty-eighth-street, 150 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 25 by 60; ROBERT AULD, owner.

Three stores and tenements, west side of Second-avenue, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street, four stories, 20 by 50; ADAM HARRMANN, owner.

Two stories and tenements, Nos. 327 and 329 West Thirty-eighth-street, five stories, 25 by 68; C. SEITZ, owner.

One first-class store, south-east corner of Park-place and West-street, five stories, 44,8 by 90.6; estate of WM. RHINELANDER, owner.

One third-class store, east side of Second-avenue, 19 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, one story, 38 by 47; EDWARD BINNINGHAM, owner.

One factory, north side of Forty-third-street, 550 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, one story, 30 by 30; E. S. HIGGINS & Co., owners.

One stable, No. 22 East Fifty-eighth-street, three stories, 25 by 94.11; B. DUFFY, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	76	Stores and tenements	6
Brown-stone fronts	49	First-class store	1
Brick fronts	27	Third-class store	1
First-class dwellings	35	Factory	1
Second-class dwelling	1	Stables	4
Tenement-houses	27		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, July 6, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000.

One brick and stone first-class dwelling, No. 108 West Forty-eighth-street, three stories, 20 by 47, one story to be added; PETER AMMERMANN, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 151 West Thirty-fourth-street, four stories, 22 by 55, extension in rear 18 by 22, 42 feet high; J. D. PHILIPS, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 17 West Washington-place, three stories, 24 by 50, one story with Mansard roof to be added; J. DERICKSON, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 25 Oliver-street, two stories, 23 by 42, one story with Mansard roof to be added; THOMAS COMAN, owner.

One brick first-class store, Nos. 54 and 56 Dey-street, five stories, 50 by 95, to be remodeled; WM. BEACH LAWRENCE, owner.

One brick first-class store, No. 2 Stone-street, five stories, 25½ by 66, building to be connected in rear with No. 17 Bridge-street; BME. BLANCO, owner.

One brick first-class store, No. 140 Church-street and Nos. 16 and 18 Thomas-street, seven stories, 80 by 375, basement of office-building and main store to be connected by cutting through under alley-way; H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., owners.

One brick first-class store, No. 552 Broadway, six stories, 25 by 84, building to be put in thorough repair; J. SIMPSON, owner.

One brick first-class store, No. 99 Wall-street, four stories, 20 by 40, upper part of building to be remodeled; GEO. MOLLER, lessee.

One workshop, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street, two stories, 22 by 94, two stories to be added in front and one story in rear, with extension 22 by 34 feet high; J. L. HAMILTON, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 364 West Fifty-first-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 25, attic story to be raised and extension in rear 25 by 15, 28 feet high; SEBASTIAN SHAFER, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 6, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Lewis-street, No. 144, front, ROSE DWYER, owner; unsafe, dilapidated and rotten stoop.

Marion-street, No. 23 J. A. HUTZEL, agent; unsafe floor, beams rotten and decayed.

Oak-street, No. 42, FRANCIS BOLTING, owner; unsafe front wall, building settled and out of plumb.

Catharine-street, No. 44, Mrs. DIXEY, owner; dangerously unsafe and rotten floor beams, and broken piers.

Building north side of Forty-second-street and south side of Forty-third-street, rear, at foot of West Forty-second and West Forty-third streets, Forty-second and Grand streets Ferry Railroad Company, owners; unsafe and dangerously cracked and settled west gable wall fronting on Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

Building south-west corner of Broome and Thompson streets, Mr. NUSSBAUM, owner; dangerously unsafe generally.

Canal-street, No. 82, B. P. BEEKMAN, owner; unsafe rear and easterly walls.

East Seventh-street, No. 233, DEDERICK ROVER, owner; dangerously unsafe westerly wall.

East Fifth-street, No. 334, ANTHONY SCHNEIDER, owner; westerly foundation settled and unsafe.

East Fifth-street, No. 332, Board of Education of New-York, owner; unsafe and bulged easterly foundation.

Building Sixty-eighth street, south side, 62 feet west of Broadway, JOHN D. TRACY, owner; front without proper foundation.

Oak-street, No. 42, FRANCIS BOLTING, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Macdougal street, No. 103, JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Suicide in Madison Park.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer LADE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, discovered a man in an insensible condition, lying by one of the benches in Madison Square, and by his side a vial labeled laudanum. Conjecturing that he was suffering from the effects of that drug, the officer procured a stretcher, and the man was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house. Surgeon OTIS was called, and, upon making an examination, found that he had taken a large dose of laudanum, and would probably not recover, and by his direction the man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The sufferer was respectably dressed, and was supposed to be JOHN M. DOW, doing business at No. 95 Liberty-street, and living at No. 465 West Thirty-fourth-street. Soon after his admission to the hospital the patient died, and the body was shortly afterward positively identified as that of Mr. DOW.

It was ascertained that deceased, who was a native of Dover, N. H., to which the remains will be taken for burial, had become involved in business difficulties, and had become addicted to an inordinate use of intoxicating liquors. But, notwithstanding these facts, deceased was yet a man of considerable wealth, owning the house in which he lived, and a large landed property in Georgia, in which State he lived prior to the war for several years. He belonged to one of the most respectable families of New-Hampshire, but it is said that he was subject to fits of insanity, during one of which, it is believed, the fatal act was committed. He leaves a wife, but no children. Coroner HERRMAN granted a permit for the removal of the body, and will hold an inquest in the case.

A Notorious Character Arrested.

Detectives TIEMAN and HEIDELBERG, of the Central Police, yesterday arrested the notorious JACOB OTTO, alias Ottenheimer, of No. 154 Cedar-street, upon a charge of swindling A. ENGLER out of $200 by the usual process of changing currency into gold. ENGLER and a friend of his named F. SADER, some four months ago, being about to visit Europe, were persuaded to visit the office of OTTO, where their currency was exchanged into gold, and the coin being placed in belts and bound upon their persons, they did not discover that they had been defrauded until after they had left port. ENGLER having returned to the City a few days since, applied to the German Emigration Society, and by their application the arrest has been made. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for examination.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Cleveland—The New-Yorkers Again Defeated.

The Forest City nine, of Cleveland, played the last game of their first Eastern tour this season, yesterday, on the Union Ground, Brooklyn, their opponents on the occasion being the Mutuals, of this City. The weather was very favorable for play, and the attendance was much larger than the previous day, over 2,000 people being present.

The game began at 3:20 P. M., with the Forest City nine at the bat, blank scores marking the play on both sides in the first inning. In the second inning, after the Mutual had whitewashed their adversaries, they scored a run by a fielding error, thereby taking the lead. In the third inning, neither side added to their score; but in the fourth the Clevelanders began to bat with effect, and earned their first run. In the next two innings they were allowed to score singles in each inning by errors of the Mutual fielders, the close of the sixth inning leaving them in the van by the totals of 3 to 1. The Mutual betting men now began to feel indisposed, as they had backed their men heavily to win the game sure, it being one of the championship series, while the defeat on the 4th by the Eckfords was of no account, it only being an exhibition series, the Eckfords not being in the championship arena. In the seventh inning the Forest Citys again secured a single, almost earned, and by several important errors the Mutuals were permitted to add 2 to their score, thereby bringing the game up more on an equal footing, the totals now standing at 3 to 4 only, the visiting nine leading by 1 run. In the eighth inning the Mutuals were beautifully whitewashed, and the Cleveland nine also. In the ninth inning rain began to fall, and though the rules imperatively demand that the umpire shall suspend the game after rain has fallen for five minutes, WILDEY entirely ignored the rule, and kept the players at their work. The gentlemanly Clevelanders said nothing, but went on with their play, and by fielding errors added 2 more runs to their score. Now it was that the contest became intensely exciting, as the Mutuals went to the bat for the last time. By waiting for good balls and two good hits they secured three men on the bases, when called balls gave them another run. This left but one to get to tie. All three bases were occupied, when the last batsman was finely caught out by WHITE, and the Mutuals had to retire from the field a defeated party by the score of 6 to 5. This makes the fifth defeat out of the last seven games they have played, and the result is that today their stock is quoted at a discount, with sales heavy and dull. The Cleveland nine played a splendid fielding game, and deservedly earned their victory by their superior play in this respect. The game was played with a Ryan "dead" ball of regulation size and weight, and the display made was in striking contrast to the miserable heavy batting games at Troy this week in which the lively ball was used. The following is the score:

FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
White, c.	3	3	4	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	0	0	3
Allison, c. f.	0	1	1	0	Smith, 2d b.	0	2	3	2
Pabor, l. f.	0	1	1	0	Start, 1st b.	1	1	11	0
Carleton, 1st b.	0	0	10	0	Hatfield, l. f.	0	0	6	0
Kimball, 2d b.	1	2	4	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	0	1	4
Pratt, p.	1	1	0	2	Mills, c.	3	3	4	0
Sutton, 3d b.	0	1	2	2	Eggler, c. f.	0	3	1	0
Johnson, r. f.	1	0	2	0	Wolters, p.	0	1	0	2
Bass, s. s.	0	0	2	1	Higham, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Total	6	9	27	7	Total	5	11	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	—6
Mutual	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—5

Runs Earned—Cleveland, 1; Mutual, 0.
Umpire—Mr. WILDEY, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Cleveland five times, Mutual fourteen times.
Double Plays—Cleveland two times, Mutual none.
Total Fielding Errors—Cleveland eight times, Mutual three times.

The Mutuals play the Eckfords again on Saturday, and this time they propose to place the green above the orange by defeating the orange-stocking nine of Brooklyn.

Book-Publishers' Board of Trade—Secret Session.

The Book-publishers' Board of Trade has been in session during the past two days at the Grand Central Hotel. The proceedings were secret and the members of the Press refused admittance. All the large houses in this City, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago were represented, and also a large number of smaller ones in the vicinity. The greater portion of the time was occupied in discussing the school-book question. At the last meeting of the Board a resolution was adopted limiting each publishing-house to ten agents, who were authorized under certain restrictions and regulations to introduce school and text books into the schools throughout the country. Previous to the organization of the Board it was customary for the publishing-houses to use various underhand means to have their books introduced. All sorts of methods were resorted to and it was to correct this abuse that the Board was organized. During the present session two large houses endeavored to have the regulations rescinded, and to go back to the old order of manipulation. A long discussion took place on the question, but the motion was eventually lost. The case of *Swinton's School History of the United States*, for which two of the leading publishing-houses have been contending, was brought up and discussed in an amicable manner, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. No radical changes or amendments were made to the Constitution or Bye-laws, although several motions and resolutions were introduced to that effect. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, SMITH SHELDON, of New-York; Vice-President, O. J. WILSON, of Cincinnati; Secretary, J. C. BARNES, of New-York, and Treasurer, C. C. WOOLWORTH, of New-York.

Deadly and Unprovoked Assault.

Coroner HERRMAN yesterday afternoon was called to take the ante-mortem statement of ALBERT ALBORTON, at No. 437 First-avenue, who was suffering from contused wounds on both sides of the head over the eyes. The injured man stated that Monday evening last he was standing on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue, talking with JOHN MCDEVITT, when THOMAS MCSHERRY came up and spoke to MCDEVITT, and MCSHERRY then falling a little to the rear, raised a meat-chopper and struck ALBORTON a blow on the head, and almost immediately afterward a second blow, which felled him to the sidewalk. MCSHERRY then threw the weapon at ALBORTON, and it took effect in his right shoulder, causing a flesh wound. MCSHERRY then fled, and is not yet arrested. The wounded man can give no other explanation of the attack than that he had interfered in a fight in which MCSHERRY was engaged on Sunday. It is believed that the wounds of ALBORTON will prove fatal.

The Commissioners of Docks.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, Hon. JOHN T. AGNEW in the chair. Repairs were ordered to Piers Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 50, East River, and a pier 500 feet long and 60 feet wide was ordered to be built at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, East River. The Superintendent reported that the building of Piers Nos. 54 and 61, and at Thirty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, East River, had been completed. The Superintendent reported that laborers were at present engaged in repairing Piers Nos. 5, 6 and 20, and at Bethune, Troy, Twenty-fourth and Ninety-sixth streets, North River. The Board then adjourned.

Outrage at Newark.

On Wednesday evening two ruffians outraged a young girl while returning from Newark to her home in Belleville. She had taken the horse-cars, leaving them at the end of their route, intending to walk the remainder of the distance. Two unknown men set upon her and dragging her some distance from the road outraged her person. An officer hearing her cries went to the spot indicated and fired upon the men, who were escaping. They fired twice in return. The officer pursued until he had emptied his revolver, and further pursuit was hopeless. The girl was taken to the Police Station at Newark, where she gave a description of the ruffians.

Robbery of a Bank Messenger in Hoboken—Arrest of the Thieves.

Yesterday morning the Chief of the Hoboken Police and a New-York detective arrested "Wreck" DONOVAN and MARTIN BRODERICK on a charge of robbing a messenger named COOK of $670, which the latter was conveying from the First National Bank in Hoboken to the Stevens Battery yard on May 29. The case was then fully reported. The accused are held for examination.

German Immigration—Its Decline.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Immigration Society, yesterday, reports were submitted showing that during the past month 11,067 German immigrants were landed at this port, 1,377 less than during the corresponding period of last year. Since the 1st of January 32,946 German immigrants were landed at this port, showing a decrease of the German immigration, as compared with the corresponding first six months of last year, of 14,777, the whole number of German immigrants at this port during that period amounting to 47,723. The Relief Committee, during the past month, expended $184 in aid of German immigrants. The Treasurer reported a balance of $4,833 81 in the treasury.

CAMP-MEETING LIFE.

Seventh National Camp-Meeting at Round Lake, Saratoga—Morrissey and Heenan—A Shrewd Speculation of the Camp Association—Fair Business and Fair Profits.

A few miles from Saratoga, on the banks of a beautiful lake, are located the Round Lake Camp-meeting Grounds. The seventh national camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced on the Fourth of July, and is now in progress. The attendance is not less than 3,000, and the daily visitors from Saratoga are numerous. On the grounds today were JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN C. HEENAN. The religious exercises are of the usual description. Conspicuous are the prayer-meetings, conducted by the famous "Praying Band," led by Hon. JOSEPH HILLMAN, a wealthy resident of Troy, N. Y. This organization is composed of wealthy and devout Methodists, who travel about the country and "work up" religious revivals. They are excellent singers, and sing from a book of original music which they have had printed for their exclusive use. The airs are of the liveliest character, and are sung with a vim that wakes the echoes.

Everything about the grounds is conducted upon the strictest business principles, the Association which owns the grounds being self-sustaining. The members, who have expended a large capital in buying and improving the grounds, now realize seven per cent. profit on their investment. They receive ten per cent. on all tickets to and from the grounds over the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. They own and rent tents and wooden cottages at from $4 50 to $25, according to size. Persons who bring their own tents are charged a small ground-rent. Board is furnished at the following prices: Single meals, breakfast and tea, fifty cents; dinner, seventy-five cents, and $1 a day for three days and upward. Clergymen are allowed twenty per cent. discount from these rates. The admission fees are graduated as follows: Private teams, twenty-five cents; season tickets, $1. "This fee," says a placard, "is for the use of roads, water, &c., and the association will not be responsible for any loss or damage." Groceries, furniture, bedding, and everything needed for camp life, are also sold by the directors. Everything, however, is sold at fair prices; but the association retains exclusive control of all traffic.

The national camp-meeting will hold until Friday, July 14. Many religious notables are expected. Bishop SIMPSON and President GRANT are expected there on Saturday next, to remain over Sunday. A pleasant wooden cottage has been reserved for their use.

The Central Park Menagerie—Additional Purchases.

Yesterday, Judge HILTON purchased eight well-trained "low-comedian" monkeys, two of whom are good "end men;" one armadillo, one ichneumon, two cockatoos, of rare plumage, one with a yellow and the other with a white crest, which latter peculiarity is exceedingly uncommon; one Australian macaw, of unusual size and plumage; three axis deer, one llama and one female camel, all of which will be immediately added to the zoölogical collection in Central Park. Judge HILTON has also received from Turkey, in Asia, two fat-tail sheep and one fat-back sheep, great curiosities. The building formerly occupied by the elephants, in the south-east corner of the Museum Grounds, in the Central Park, is being fitted up for the accommodation of about 100 of the funniest monkeys ever seen collected together. These comical "Darwinian links" will occupy two splendid cages, each of which will measure 35 by 25 feet.

Recommendations by the Grand Jury—The Social Evil—The Noble Conduct of Officer Leroy.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, the Grand Jury completed their labors for the term by handing in a presentment recommending "that some provision be made for the regulation and proper medical supervision of the social evil." The Grand Jury also united in a recommendation that Officer WM. W. LEROY be promoted, "for the fearless and energetic manner in which he effected the arrest of Policeman JOHN GILLESPIE."

Judge CARDOZO, in discharging the jurors, complimented them on the amount of business transacted by them, the largest, he said, ever disposed of by any Grand Jury within his knowledge. Their presentment he would place in the proper channel whereby it might secure attention.

The North River Mystery Dispelled.

The body of the man taken from the North River by Capt. MARLE, as reported in the TIMES of yesterday, has been identified as that of ANDREW SCHNEIDER, a tailor, forty years of age, living at No. 104 Cedar-street with his family, consisting of a wife and one child. It now appears that the case was one of suicide, as he met an acquaintance when about to go on the ferry-boat by whom he sent a farewell to his brother. The man who was struggling in the water with SCHNEIDER has been found, FREDERICK KOGGE, who lives at No. 285 Garden-street, Hoboken. He adheres to the statement he has previously made.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, effected the following sale: Leasehold property on the south side of Twenty-second-street, sixty feet east of Tenth-avenue, embracing a four-story and basement brick house and lot, the latter 20 by 74, sold for $7,250, and purchased by JOHN L. KENNAN. The lease expires on the 1st of May next, but contains a covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, with the right reserved to the owner of the building at that time to sell the same at an appraised valuation. The present ground rent is $40 per annum. The Supreme Court sale of two lots on Laurens, near Broome-street, announced for yesterday by the same auctioneer, was postponed indefinitely, the referee having been enjoined by parties in interest from proceeding with the sale at present.

The only other business transacted at the Exchange yesterday was a stock sale conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at which the following securities were disposed of at the percentage noted: 250 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, par value $100 each, at 59 to 60; 10 shares New-York Balance Dock Company, par value $100 each, at 50; $4,000 United States 10-40 Bonds, $1,000 each, at 111; 5 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, par value $100 each, at 200; 20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, par value $25 each, at 165; 25 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, par value $100 each, at 153, and 47 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, ex dividend, par value $25 each, at 144.

For today no sales of either City or country real estate are advertised, and it is hardly probable that any business of importance will be transacted during the present week. Next week, however, will be characterized by more activity, particularly in the matter of suburban auctions, several of which are proposed. Of those projected, attention is specially directed to the sale at Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday next, under the direction of JOHNSON & MILLER, at which a very superior class of property will be offered for the consideration of the public. The lots to be sold, 500 in number, form a portion of the estate of WM. SMART, deceased, and, from their location and proximity to the City, have long been considered desirable and of value. Situated in the village, on graded streets, in the midst of fine improvements, and easy of access from New-York by rail, they have been sought for, for building purposes, on account of their many advantages. The owners have, however, until the present time, declined all offers for a purchase, and at the sale on Tuesday the first opportunity for an investment will be presented. The transaction, on its own merits, should be attended with success.

At private sale WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of City real estate as follows: Eight lots on the north side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, and twenty lots in the rear, ten each fronting respectively on the street named, sold in one parcel for $87,000. Also, four lots on the north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, six lots in the rear and four adjoining, fronting on the Avenue St. Nicholas, also sold in one parcel for $75,000.

Exchange Sales Thursday, July 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story and basement brick house and lot s. s. 22d-st., 60 ft. e. 10th-av., lot 20x74, (leasehold).. $7,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—The fine property lately occupied by the Rutgers Female College, and being Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.; size, 51x100; the buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a private hotel, club-house or institution; price, $140,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADISON-av.—Four-story high stoop, new, well-built medium sized, Nova Scotia front dwelling; also a list of 5th and Madison avs. and west-side dwellings for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE BEAUTIFUL cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.; one of the most delightful locations in the country, near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 225, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT new house in Huguenot Park, one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle; has all the modern improvements, and suitable for a Summer or Winter residence; there is a fine and extensive view of the Sound: and, if required, one to four acres of land. WILLIAM S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store and premises No. 436 Broome-st. to let, or the lease and good-will for sale; lease expires May, 1876; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HARLEM—TO LET OR FOR SALE—A furnished two-story and basement brick house in a good location, one block from steam-boat landing, at 119th-st.; possession at once. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent three months at Montclair, N. J.; one hour from New-York; ten minutes from station; bath, range, well, stable, cow milking, extensive grounds, terms moderate. Address Box No. 43 Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
Crême de la Crême of
FLUSHING PROPERTY,
To be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, JULY 11.
SPLENDID COLLATION.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
500 VILLAGE (NOT FARM) **LOTS**
on graded streets, situated on
JAMAICA-AVENUE,
the court end of the accessible, sprightly, aristocratic and beautiful
VILLAGE OF FLUSHING,
near
THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS,
will positively be sold at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, on terms so easy that all may purchase in this delightful suburb, and
OWN A HOME OF THEIR OWN,
NINE MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL,
and be in communication with the Metropolis by
FORTY-FOUR DAILY TRAINS,
running from
5¼ A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT,
at rates of commutation less than daily fares on City horse-cars.
FLUSHING LAWN,

The property to be sold, being part of the estate of Wm. Smart, deceased, now for the first time offered at public sale, has long been regarded as the crême de la crême of Flushing property, and, as such, has for years been eagerly sought by speculators, but the owners, fully able to hold it, preferred to bide their time, and for the welfare of the lovely village deal directly with the public, and we now offer 500 Lots, in plots to suit, with entire confidence that this is THE VERY FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY, so near the business centre of New-York, that has ever been sold.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL LEAVE, VIA JAMES-SLIP AND 34TH-ST. FERRIES, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
Terms easy. Maps and free tickets at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, July 12,
at 2 P. M., on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL
BRICK COTTAGE
AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.
Situated on the main street, within seven minutes' walk of the station.
The house contains ten rooms, modern improvements; bay window, finished in hard wood.
For maps, &c., apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS' VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

OFFICE OF THE
SHILLINGER ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY.
NO. 247 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25.

This Company is now prepared to lay down their Patent Joint Sidewalk in the most artistic manner, and in any design, pattern or color desired, and at a cost far less than that of flagging.

They will also lay court-yards, areas, cellars of houses, floors of stables, &c., using the celebrated English Portland Cement, thereby insuring great durability, entire freedom from dust, smoothness of surface and beauty of finish, &c.

Specimen of the work can be seen at the Battery, Beach-street and City Hall Parks, and at Company's office.

Orders (the only genuine) received at the office of the Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—QUICK TRANSIT.—If the New-York *Tribune* means to infer that I offered or would sell my inventions of post railroads to the Viaduct Company, it is simply false. I offered to donate, free of any cost to the City, the said inventions, merely because I did not want a tax of $50,000,000 imposed on the people for what seemed to me to be the most senseless railroad speculation ever attempted. In the pamphlet *Quick Transit* I showed—and the best engineers will bear me out in it—that four post railroads can be built for $2,000,000, while the Viaduct Company publicly acknowledge their one or two roads will cost $60,000,000! J. B. NEWBROUGH, No. 128 West 34th-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 39,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD.—LOST—BETWEEN CENTRAL Park Garden and 23d-st.—DIAMOND SHIRT STUD. Apply at No. 90 White-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO ASSIST IN grooming, gardening, milking, &c., at Sing Sing, N. Y. Apply with references to A. B. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1871.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1871.
A semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand. GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable July 10.
The transfer-books will be closed from July 1 to that date. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.
HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 393 Canal-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund (free of Government tax) is payable on demand.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent. will be paid on and after the 10th inst., at the office, No. 168 Broadway.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the shareholders, free of taxes, on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. By order of the Board of Directors. E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, June 15, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July, 1871.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 3. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on demand.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has declared a Dividend, payable at its office, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 10th inst.

DIVIDENDS.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE country by two neat, experienced, trustworthy servants; one as good cook or cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their duties; will live separate or together, and have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is an economical servant, a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; good references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family if required; is a good baker; best City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 48 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress; chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing and ironing; can do all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; has good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in City or country to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-maid and see after growing children. Apply at basement of No. 64 West 39th-st., present employer, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED child's nurse (Protestant) a situation to take charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity. Address No. 14 West 24th-st., present employer.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a cook's situation; very respectable and good family cook; or will cook, wash and iron, or will assist in the washing and ironing; country or City; good City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent nurse, (German Protestant,) who speaks English and French well, to take care of children out of arms, in a first-class private family; good City reference. Address S. K., No. 12 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; has good reference, and is experienced in her work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook and baker in all the departments; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands soups, game, larding; best City references. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; has the best of references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands baking, pastry, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of desserts; good references. Call at 477 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class family cook; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

FAMILIES WILL FIND AT THE French Office, No. 405 5th-av., the most select help of all nationalities. No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as competent laundress; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French (Parisian) girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, &c.; no objection to care for one or two grown children; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, desserts, game and pastry; best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 52 4th-av., trunk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as cook; would assist with washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 Greenwich-avenue, corner Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist with ironing if required; has the best City references. Can be seen at her present place, No. 191 Madison-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; a good seamstress and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 322 East 54th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent colored seamstress, to go out by the day in families; can cut and fit for children; terms moderate. Call or address, for two days, No. 25 Charles-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; has the best of City references; will do part of the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook and baker; understands game, pastry, soups, ice-creams and making butter if required; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call for two days at 431 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress. Inquire at her last place, No. 115 West 23th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, Protestant, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches and laying out of grounds, hot-houses, &c.; has most excellent testimonials as regards capability and sobriety. Apply or address SCOTCH GARDENER, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced man; thoroughly understands growing of pines, vines, forcing peach, stove, green-house plants, and the management of gardening in all its branches; can also manage land and stock, if required. Address X. Y., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, industrious young man, as useful man on a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses; is strictly temperate and not afraid of work; has excellent references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; is of sober habits and strictly temperate; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINgle;) must understand the care of horses and cows and gardening; must be a careful driver, willing and obliging, and have the best of reference. Apply from 11 to 2 at 123 Front-st., Room No. 26, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom, or to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Frenchman cook; understands making all kinds of pastries, creams, ices, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Address Box No. 10 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish butler; understands his business thoroughly, and will give the very best references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; good reference. Call or address W. B., for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARrived from Germany, a situation as dessinateur in a cotton mill. Apply at No. 83 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (AMERican,) a situation; can take charge of a country-seat or a small farm, carriage, horses, &c. Address S. TYRELL, Fairview, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married Protestant man; has best City references from his employers. Call or address D. W., No. 209 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored lad as porter or to drive for a doctor; can give seven years' excellent recommendation from last employer. Address J. F. W., No. 130 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman and gardener; has good reference from last employer. Address T. E., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 420 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES NOT REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."

DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*

Drafts on Europe Sold.

TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, Jr., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871.
ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.
Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—*and not later.*—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 23 Abingdon-square,
and
No. 8 8th-av.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.
THOMAS MCLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, } Vice-Presidents.
WALTER J. PRICE, }

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent., upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1871.
The bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on MONDAYS until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, } Vice-Presidents.
W. S. WHITLOCK, }
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

Broadway Savings Institution,
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.
ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after July 17.
Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3. P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, July 5	Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 19	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris........$145, gold.

Return Tickets........$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency

Return Tickets........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., July 8	Sidonian.....Wed., July 12
Britannia.....Sat., July 15	Iowa.........Wed., July 19
Europa........Sat., July 22	Ismalia......Wed., July 26
Iowa..........Sat., July 29	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin........	$75	Steerage........	$30
To London........	80	To London........	35
To Paris........	90	To Paris........	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE..........DAURE.......Saturday, Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, July 8, at 9½ A. M. ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau) . July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 27

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARDINER, will leave pier No. 4, North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Friday, July 7 CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

(Loan $2,500,000 already negotiated.)

We are prepared to buy the above bonds at current rates and to furnish them in limited amounts to investors.

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date from March 16, 1868, to April 15, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers seventeen hundred and eleven (1711) and eighteen hundred and thirty (1830) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers seventeen hundred and thirty-nine (1739) and eighteen hundred and forty-four (1844) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of August, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant-Treasurer United States.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids. I. G. KAPPNER, Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1871.

Cash Assets	$469,285 46
Cash Capital	200,000 00
Surplus	250,235 46

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand. C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President, J. S. BARKER, Vice-President. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.

And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 19th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of staple Merchandise and Produce at lowest rates, and storage accommodations may be had on most liberal terms. Apply at Nos. 42 and 44 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK. CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED) ONLY....$892,000

ALSO AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. D. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU-ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON,	GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS,	JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA VALLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be holden at Eldora, Iowa, the FIRST TUESDAY in August, 1871.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed July 1, and remain closed until Aug. 8, 1871. J. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing, Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Central Railroad Company of Iowa, will be closed July 7, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election. A. L. HATCH, Transfer Agent. NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM Paris the largest and best assortment of the world-renowned

Depres Kid Glove

we have had since the FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

We can now supply them in all sizes, with one, two or three buttons, and in shades never before offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

SOLE AGENTS,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON crapes; black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up-stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.

CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. H. WRIGHT, } Residing in Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOS. W. DREXEL, J. N. ROBINSON, } Residing in New-York.

PARIS, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe.

DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

NO. 64 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN. The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN. HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE FIRM OF DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain with Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, who will attend to the settlement of the business.

FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP,
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
J. HOOD WRIGHT.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS WINTHROP, and will continue under the firm name of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. the domestic branch of the banking and brokerage business lately conducted by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

MR. THEODORE TIMPSON RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, JAS. F. WHITE and BRYCE GRAY, under same firm name. JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF PATON, SMITH & CO., of Nos. 865 and 867 8th-av., New-York, is hereby dissolved. ALLEN SMITH is only authorized to settle the late business.

W. C. PATON,
ALLEN SMITH,
JOHN H. PATON.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.

T. B. MUSGRAVE,
S. B. MUSGRAVE,
J. G. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY WELL BRED AND handsome Kentucky gray mare, broken to saddle and harness; is a perfect saddle-horse for lady or gentleman, having all gaits; sold only for want of use; can trot very fast. Apply at DRENNAN'S stable, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.

A FINE SPAN OF BAY HORSES FOR sale, right from Onondaga County; perfectly sound, gentle and kind, sixteen hands high, and can trot together in 2:50. Inquire for STILLWELL at Brown's stables, 8th-av. and 125th-st., south-east corner.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BRIGHT sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, fine driver, and warranted perfectly sound and kind. Apply at residence No. 18 East 12th-st., between the hours of 9 and 3, today only.

FOR SALE—TWO COUPES IN GOOD ORDER, with horses and harness, or separate; a large mare, $65; one fine horse, sound and kind, milkman or grocer. Apply at No. 245 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BAY horse, sound and kind; will show 2:40. Apply to B. MOORE, No. 511 7th-av., near 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO FINE ROOMS FOR MAN AND wife, another for two or four gentlemen, and one small room, with board, in the fine new private boarding-house No. 336 2d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.; all conveniences.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable Summer residence; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

TO LET—PLAIN FURNISHED ROOMS, with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; references required; rent very low. Apply at No. 62 West 33d-st.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR, will accommodate two gentlemen, with privilege of front parlor; terms reasonable. No. 348 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y. C. H. BULL, Proprietor. IRA M. ELLIS, Manager.

This house, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, can furnish good accommodations for City guests. Terms, $2 per day and $10 to $12 per week. A good livery connected with the house. References exchanged.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer-house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England. S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.

OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.

A quiet, retired Summer resort, close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

MONTOWESE HOTEL,

BRANFORD, Conn. This delightful Summer resort, four hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven and Shore Line Road, is now open. Best of accommodations for fishing, sailing, and bathing. Large and comfortable rooms in a cottage near the Hotel. WILLIAM BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN. Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE—ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, extensively improved; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, boating and fishing; terms moderate; send for circular. Reached by Long Island Railroad from James-slip and per steamer *Artisan*, Pier No. 26 East River. M. B. PARSONS.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra room. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant rooms and good country board on a farm about half a mile from the landing. For particulars of situation, &c., inquire of Mr. JOHN JESSION, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, or ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or by mail of ISAAC S. HALLOCK, Milton, on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON; healthy climate, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry; terms, $10 per week. Address H. E., Box No. 81 Milton on the Hudson.

BOARDING.—GREENWICH, CONN., TWO connecting rooms, with board for four persons; $50 per week. Inquire of Station Agent, Greenwich, Conn.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DElightful place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

CONTINUATION OF

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF ENGINES, BOILERS, TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, &c., AT

THE NOVELTY IRON-WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of July, 1871, at 10 A. M., the balance of the stock of the Novelty Iron-Works, consisting of one low-pressure pendulum engine, 12-inch by 14-inch stroke, with locomotive flue and return tubular boiler, lathes, boring mills, boiler makers', blacksmiths' and founders' tools, cupolas, cranes, pullies, shafting, hangers, patterns, &c. Also, two Stevenson's Turbine Water-Wheels, 66 inches in diameter, brass buckets, cut gearing, &c. Also, the celebrated steam crane on the dock; length of gib, 70 feet, lifts 50 tons. By order JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver.

Catalogues sent. Address BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, No. 9 Beach-st., JNO. S. SCHULTZE, Receiver, 745 East 12th-st.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE REMOVED to our sales-room for convenience of sale. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, 7th July, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c., being one of the largest sales of the season.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY (Friday) July 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,000 pks. Malaga Raisins.
150 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms. RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of SAMUEL HOFFMAN, a bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned, David Stern, of the City and County of New-York, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Hoffman, of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of said Court.—Dated at Hudson, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1871. DAVID STERN, Assignee.

jy7-law3wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

C. P. KENDALL..........Manager

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

Engagement for a short Summer season of THE BERGER FAMILY. SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

The only complete troupe of Swiss bell-ringers who have ever appeared in this country.

A MAGNIFICENT CHIME OF 150 SWISS BELLS! A STAFF OF 34 PURE SILVER BELLS. PARLOR ORCHESTRA AND SILVER CORNET BAND!

The principal members of which are young ladies. THE BERGER FAMILY will be assisted by the favorite Humorist SOL SMITH RUSSELL and other vocal and instrumental talent.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN COLLINS, will be presented Boucicault's Irish drama of COLLEEN BAWN. JOHN COLLINS as MYLES NA-COPPALEEN, with songs CRUISKEEN LAWN and WIDOW MACHREE, CHARLES WHEATLEIGH (his original part) as DANNY MAN, Miss EMMA HOWSON, with songs, as EILY O'CONNOR. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN COLLINS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A PALPABLE HIT! IMMENSE AUDIENCES! Production of J. MCCLOSKEY'S new drama entitled THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. | EVERY EVENING AT 8.

EVERYTHING NEW! MR. J. M. WARD will appear, SUPPORTED BY A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TERRACE GARDEN.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JULY 8, SEVENTH GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. ROSE HERSEE, HABELMANN, JULLIEN'S GRAND ORCHESTRA. Admission 50 cents. 12 tickets $4.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, July 8, JULLIEN'S BENEFIT. The great concert of the season.

N. B.—Every lady visiting the garden upon this occasion will be presented with a copy of the first edition of Jullien's Original Polonaise. Title-page in gold and colors, valued at $1. Be sure to read programme in to-morrow's papers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS. THEODORE THOMAS And his unrivaled Orchestra, THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

LECTURES.

"TRAVELS IN THE SUNSET LAND." —Rev. R. M. STRATTON will deliver a course of lectures in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st.: FRIDAY, July 7, *From Ocean to Ocean*. 14th, *The Yosemite Valley*. July 21, *Salt Lake and the Mormons*. Course tickets, $1. Single admission, 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it. MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A BOARDING-school; a teacher of book-keeping, penmanship and common English branches; male and unmarried. Address TEACHER, Box No. 102 *Times* office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:05 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WORKING MODELS OF THE ELEVATED POST RAILROAD are now to be seen at 128 WEST 34TH-ST. Come and see them, especially you who are in favor of quick transit, and yet opposed to taxing the City fifty millions of dollars for benefit of the Viaduct Company. J. B. NEWBROUGH.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of arrangements made with DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., for the production of his LAST NEW DRAMA, ELFIE, On MONDAY, July 10, the manager is reluctantly compelled to announce THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE LONG STRIKE.

ELFIE; Or, THE CHERRY-TREE INN, will be produced, as above, MONDAY, JULY 10, WITH NEW MUSIC, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, NEW COSTUMES, And A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON.

LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 10, a new original American comedy, entitled AN ANGEL, and the famous Old Olympic Mock Rehearsal, entitled THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN, produced expressly for the CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

** MONDAY, July 10, benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS, EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, IN THE GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN DRAMA, UNDER TWO FLAGS, OR, TRODDEN DOWN.

Received nightly with great enthusiasm.

MATINEE SATURDAY, July 8, at 2 o'clock.

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING, THE PRODIGAL SON,

Now on exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.

SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.

GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion..........$1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND EXCURSION from New-York, Albany and Troy to Montreal via Troy and Albany steamers, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers, under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, N. Y., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, 1871, inclusive. Tickets from Troy, Albany and New-York to Montreal and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning and evening trains. New-York to Montreal only $15 20; Albany to Montreal only $13 20; Troy to Montreal only $12 90. About half the usual fare. Tickets may be had at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Ticket Office at Albany, Troy, Cohoes, the Troy Steamer Offices, and of M. VAINE, General Agent, No. 590 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:25 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 7....12:00 M.	Friday, July 7....5:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 8. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, July 10..8:00 A. M.
Monday, July 10. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, July 11. 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, July 11. 3:10 P. M.	Wed., July 12....10:00 A. M.
Wed., July 12..... 3:30 P. M.	Thurs., July 13...3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 13..11:00 A. M.	Friday, July 14..3:00 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 7th ..... 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 6th... 6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 8th... 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th.....11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 9th..... 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 8th...12:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th...10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 9th..... 1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 11th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 10th.... 2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th 12:00 M.	Tuesday, 11th .. 3:00 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West-Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, at 9 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ A. M. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, same landings, at 2:20 P. M. and 2:50 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order. H. HENDERSON, No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Yesterday the Best Day of the Whole Meeting.

All of the Races Well Contested and Brilliant.

The Selling Stakes Won by Idaho, the Monmouth Oaks Stakes by Salina, and the Long Branch Stakes by Helmbold.

Notwithstanding the excessive sultriness of yesterday, the attendance at the Monmouth Park races was very fair. The Branch sent to the arena of the day's sport a vast assemblage, composed of the very best people who go to that lovely place by the sea to wear away the Summer months. In this respect the throng of spectators was a decided improvement on that which gathered there on the Fourth. There were no signs of the rough element made, and every watch and pocket-book that went out to the Park was undisturbed by the deft fingers of kleptomaniacs. The assemblage was a most brilliant one. The ladies were present in large numbers, and manifestly enjoyed the exciting sport of the occasion with quite as much enthusiasm as their lordly escorts. The grand stand was not crowded, and in spite of the extreme heat of the weather everybody managed to maintain his temper and keep as cool as possible under the circumstances.

The racing was of the best quality. Long Branch people demand that quantity in racing is of no account whatever if it be not leavened with excellent quality. They demand that the animals which put in their appearance at Monmouth Park shall be horses in the veins of which is to be found the best blood that courses through the proudest of equine stock. It is, therefore, no marvel that the racing at the present meeting at Monmouth Park has been first class, for some of the best animals in the country have contributed to make it so. The contests of yesterday were the closest of the meeting thus far, the horses in each race coming in almost even. There were three races, in two of which the favorites won. Of course there was some lively betting. How could such an occasion be without its betting? A horse race without some of that business going on would be the most dismal experience that can be imagined. As somebody has said about something else, it would be like the play of "Hamlet" with *Hamlet* left out. But there was one thing not seen at Monmouth Park yesterday. If the *demi monde* were there, they were discreet enough to observe an appearance of decency, and were not detected. Long Branch respectability will not tolerate that class of humanity, even at a horse race—a kind of intolerance which has been productive of excellent results in banishing from the Park many questionable persons who are often found frequenting the race tracks of the country.

The happiest people at the Park yesterday were the Kentuckians. They were overflowing with joy. Their horses had done so well for "ole Kentuck" that the sons of that State were proud of the stock that they had brought to the Branch to compete for the prizes contended for at this meeting. The enthusiasm which they manifested over this good streak of fortune was exhilarating to see; but, then, they were not alone in the enthusiasm of the occasion. A spirit of good feeling pervaded the large gathering of spectators. The ladies were out in their most brilliant finery, and their smiles and ringing laughter contributed no little toward making the occasion extremely delightful. The day's sport, from first to last, was exceedingly enjoyable, and added a new and lustrous chapter to the history of the Long Branch races.

THE RACING.

The three races run at Monmouth Park yesterday were the closest run this season. The first race was the selling race for all ages, for a purse of $500, one and a quarter mile dash, and was won by *Idaho* by half a head, *Nellie James* being the second horse. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the decision of the judges in this race, as many thought it a dead heat, while others thought it should have been decided against *Idaho* for foul riding. *Nellie James'* jockey made a claim of foul, but, as before stated, it was not allowed by the judges. The winner was put up at auction and was bid in by his owner at less than $750.

In the second race there were eight starters. *Salina* was the favorite, and won by half a length. This was another triumph for Gen. BUFORD and the Kentuckians present. The third race, for the Long Branch Stakes, was won by *Helmbold*, *Judge Curtis* failing to come up to the expectation of his backers, although he made a good race of it, and was beaten by two lengths only. JOHN HARPER'S celebrated *Longfellow* has been withdrawn from the races in which he was entered to give other horses a chance. To give the public an opportunity to see this wonderful racer, he will be speeded on the track between the races both today and to-morrow.

SELLING RACE.

The first race on the programme, yesterday, was the selling race for all ages. This was a one and a quarter mile dash, for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold for $1,000. If entered to be sold for $750, allowed five pounds; for $500, ten pounds; any surplus over the stated selling price, of course, to go to the second horse. The following horses started in this race: W. R. BABCOCK'S ch. c. by *Jack Malone*, J. W. WELDON'S br. c. *Astronomer*, B. G. THOMAS'S b. m. *Talaria*, DENISON & CRAWFORD'S ch. f. by *Censor*, A. BELMONT'S ch. f. *Nellie James*, D. MCCOON'S b. h. *Gao*, JOHN BOUGHRAM'S ch. c. *John Heenan* and blk. g. *Gerald*, D. MCDANIEL'S b. c. *Idaho*, J. W. WELDON'S ch. c. *Leland*, and ODEN BOWIE'S b. f. *Belle Mead*. *Idaho* was the favorite and sold at three to four against the field, CRAWFORD'S filly by *Censor* got off with a good lead, *Gerald* was second, all the rest in a bunch. As they passed the stand, their positions remained unchanged. At the south turn they began to string out; *Gerald* secured a position in front, with *Heenan* second, *Leland* third, *Idaho* fourth, and *Gao* fifth. When the racers got fairly straightened out on the back stretch, *Nellie James* took up the running, rapidly passed the five nags above named, and led past the half-mile pole, with *Gerald* second and *Idaho* third. On reaching the homestretch, *Idaho* laid himself out to win the race; and, outfooting *Gerald*, closed in on *Nellie James*, and the two had a most exciting struggle for the lead all the way down the stretch. From the grand stand it looked as if *Idaho* was crowding *Nellie* into the fence, thus reducing her speed; but the judges decided that *Idaho* was ridden fair and was winner of the race. This was as close a finish as possible, and one win, *Idaho* winning by half a head only. The time of this race was 2:16¼.

THE MONMOUTH OAKS STAKES.

The second event of the day was the Monmouth Oaks Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay. This race was for three-year-old fillies, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Distance one mile and a half. Twenty-four horses were entered in this race, and eight started, as follows: W. COTTRILL'S ch. f. *Saucebox*, A. BUFORD'S b. f. *Salina*, W. R. BABCOCK'S ch. f. *Nelly Ransom*, A. BELMONT'S b. f. *Eastern Star*, ODEN BOWIE'S gr. f. *Annie Arundel*, M. A. LITTELL'S gr. f. *Mary Clark*, D. J. CROUSE'S bay filly by *Lexington*, and JOHN O'DONNELL'S gr. f. *Mary Louise*. *Salina* was the favorite, with *Saucebox*, *Mary Clark* and *Mary Louise* as first, second and third choice. *Saucebox* led the first half mile, closely followed by *Salina* and *Eastern Star*. *Mary Louise* showed in front just before passing the stand, but gave way on the south turn and fell back to fourth place; from this point the race lay between *Salina* and *Mary Clark*, and a pretty race it was, too, first one in front, then the other. Nothing but good riding brought *Salina* over the score a winner, and as it was, she won by less than half a length. *Mary Clark* was second, *Mary Louise* third, *Nelly Ransom* fourth, and *Saucebox* fifth. *Annie Arundel* was last all the way; the saddle having slipped, destroyed all chances of her winning.

The time in this race was good, and could not be cut much shorter. Time—2:43½.

THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

The final race of the day was a two-mile dash for the Long Branch Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages, and to carry 100 pounds; mares and fillies allowed three pounds; the second horse in the race to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. There were fourteen entries and three starters, as follows: *Judge Curtis*, *Helmbold* and *Gerald*. Great fluctuations took place in the figures at which these horses were held in the pools, in one pool *Curtis* selling at two to one against *Helmbold*, and in the next pool the rates were exactly reversed. In fact, it was hard to decide upon a choice in the two horses.

The three got off well together, and ran to the half-mile pole side by side. *Helmbold* then took the lead, and managed to keep it to the finish, being most of the time hard pushed by *Judge Curtis*. The *Judge* hit himself turning into the homestretch for the last time, and was beaten by two lengths only. *Gerald* ran third all the way, except in front of the stand the first time, when he led *Judge Curtis* by half a length. Time of race—3:41½.

The following is the summary of the day's sport:

MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION—July Meeting, 1871. Monmouth Park Course. Third day. July 6, 1871.

FIRST RACE.—Selling race, for all ages; purse $500; dash one and a quarter miles; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed five pounds; for $500, ten pounds; any surplus over the stated selling price to go to the second horse.

D. McDaniel's b. c. Idaho, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Varina, 85 pounds, $750. Rowe.... 1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James, 4 years, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champ, 95 pounds, $500. Berrian. 2
Gov. Bowie's b. f. Belle Mead, 3 years, by Jack Malone, dam Sally Woodward, 82 pounds, $750. Buckly.... 3
W. R. Babcock's ch. c. ——, 3 years, by Jack Malone, dam Delta, 90 pounds, $1,000. Jackson.... 0
J. W. Weldon's br. c. Astronomer, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, 85 pounds, $750. Noah.. 0
B. G. Thomas' b. m. Talaria, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lady Taylor, 95 pounds, $500. Williams.... 0
Denison & Crawford's ch. f. ——, 4 years, by Censor, dam imp. L'Angilaise, 95 pounds, $500. Rolly... 0
D. McCoon's b. h. Gao, 5 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Ninette, 104 pounds, $500. Jennings.... 0
John Boughram's ch. c. John Heenan, 3 years, by Bulletin, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 105 pounds, $500. McLaughlin.... 0
John Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, 105 pounds, $500. Patsey.... 0
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 98 pounds, $500. Silas.. 0
John Griffin's ch. g. Aldebaran, aged, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, 105 pounds, $500.... dr.

Time—2:16¼.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year-old fillies, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; closed with twenty-four entries; net value of the stakes, $2,200; dash, one mile and a half.

A. Buford's b. f. Salina, by Lexington, dam Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe, 107 pounds. Swin.... 1
M. A. Littell's gr. f. Mary Clark, by Lexington, dam Eagless, by imp. Glencoe, 107 pounds. Hennessey.... 2
J. J. O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign, 107 pounds. W. Miller.. 3
W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Nelly Ransom, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light, by Childe Harold, 107 pounds.... 0
August Belmont's b. f. Eastern Star, by Cape Flyaway, dam Star of India, 107 pounds. Miller.... 0
Gov. Bowie's gr. f. Annie Arundel, by Baltimore, dam Katie, 107 pounds. Stoops.... 0
D. J. Crouse's b. f. ——, by Lexington, dam imp. Eltham Lass, 107 pounds. Lakehart.... 0
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Saucebox, by Star Davis, dam Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire, 107 pounds. McClellan.... 0

Time—2:43½.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—The Long Branch Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes; closed with fourteen entries; net value of the stakes, $1,700; dash of two miles.

W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 5 years, by imp. Australian, dam Lavender, 100 pounds. Robinson.... 1
J. O'Donnell's ch. h. Judge Curtis, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 100 pounds. Patsey.... 2
John Boughram's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire, 97 pounds.... 3

Time—3:41½.

Pools were sold on the various races at the following rates:

SELLING RACE.

Idaho	$450	$375	$725
Field	600	480	955

THE MONMOUTH OAKS STAKES.

Salina	$500	$1,200	$2,200
Mary Clark	260	615	850
Saucebox	235	520	525
Mary Louise	60	70	250
Field	15	20	50

THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

Judge Curtis	$1,050	$1,200	$1,350
Helmbold	1,010	1,200	1,225
Gerald	25	20	30

THE HORSE PLAGUE.

Facts About the Fresh Outbreak—Peculiarities of the Disease—Number of Animals Afflicted.

The horsemen of this City are again alarmed at the renewed ravages of the malady recently brought to public notice in these columns. The reports from the various public and private stables yesterday were enough to justify the most grave apprehension as to the safety of the entire horse population. Everything indidates an increase in the extent and virulence of the disease, and eminent authorities declare that it is not only an epidemic but a contagion. There are now a very large number of valuable animals seized with the plague. Most of these are hopeless cases, and the sudden mortality is alarmingly on the increase. Stables that have heretofore escaped are now sorely afflicted. Many of the large owners of stock seem seized with a panic, and the veterinary surgeons are overwhelmed with work. There are now probably 1,000 animals more or less affected. Some of these are convalescent, others are just attacked, and the remainder are at death's door.

Nearly all the fatal results may be attributed to neglect and malpractice. Those animals that have been promptly placed under the care of well-qualified veterinary surgeons have, almost without exception, rapidly and fully recovered, and those that have been left to the tender mercies of ignorant and vain stable-men generally died. For some unreasonable whim certain establishments either refuse to give any information or give it falsely. In one of these instances the neighbors assert that from two to six dead horses have been taken away daily. Some allowance must be made for natural exaggeration, but there is every reason to believe that even some of the horse marts have been attacked. It is a mistake to suppose that the majority of cases are in the railroad and stage stables. The private establishments have suffered severely. Usually their proprietors are polite and communicative, but desire to avoid all publicity. A large number of these were visited yesterday. Many cases were found in the cross streets near Fifth-avenue; some were very valuable animals. There is a variety of phases of teh present outbreak. The premonitory symptoms are general dullness of the eyes, flaccidity of the muscles, and lassitude of the whole system. The animal will droop and lag while being driven, and sometimes will balk unnaturally. These appearances are noticed perhaps for three days, and it is claimed that if the case is then submitted to medical treatment, recovery is almost certain, otherwise the chances are dubious. Occasionally a horse is seized with all the suddeness of a spasm. The hind quarters and feet seem struck with paralysis, the chords are stiffened, and the muscles hardened. The hips are soon rendered numb and powerless, and the poor beast totters and falls. More generally the horse is gradually paralyzed, and is able, with help and care, to reach his stable. If he remains prostrate for any length of time, a fatal termination ensues within three to six days.

The first treatment is to raise the patient up and place him in slings. The Sixth, Broadway and Eighth-avenue Companies have a most perfect apparatus for this purpose. A heavy canvas band, of the width of the animal's trunk, is joined to wooden rollers; these are attached by four chains and hooks to an iron plate, which in turn is suspended by a rope to a pulley. A complete harness of wide leather bands supports the shoulders and flanks. If necessary, the whole weight of the horse is thus comfortably held, as in a hammock. Without this appliance there would be but slight hope for the afflicted.

A few hours after the horse is paralyzed, the stomach and kidneys seem to be affected. Syringes and catheters are then necessary. Cathartics and purgatives are used; also doses of belladonna apis, intre, or colchicum. Sal-ammoniac, pulverized and mixed with the food, is also administered by some persons. All the physicians differ somewhat in their prescriptions. The portion of the spinal column affected is discovered by pressure of the hand. Blistering mixtures of turpentine or mustard are then applied. Gradually the inflammation may extend toward the head. If so, the blistering must precede it, for should it advance beyond the shoulders, the case is lost. Death ensues from paralysis of the brain. Until this takes place there seems to be no suffering. The horse may make efforts to rise, but manifests a good appetite. The moment the brain is reached by the inflammation delirium ensues, and the doomed brute beats his head with frantic violence against the stall, uttering piteous neighs until exhausted with agony. When this climax is reached the only humane resort is to dispatch the sufferer in the most summary manner.

As soon as an animal is able to walk, it should be sent to pasture. This is a most successful treatment.

The Sixth-avenue stable authorities think that the disease is contagious.

The horses in the stables of Mr. A. T. STEWART have entirely escaped the disease, notwithstanding the report to the contrary given out recently by a discharged employe. None of the expensive animals in Messrs. VANDERBILT'S, BONNER'S, HELMBOLD'S and FISK'S stables have been at all sick.

There have been no new cases at the Second-avenue stables, the first place where the disease made its appearance. Its ravages there, though of an alarming character, were confined to a period of forty-eight hours, and then subsided, leaving a large number of sick animals to die or slowly recover. The stables were yesterday entirely free from the disorder.

There are at present under treatment in the Third-avenue stables 100 horses, of which number ten have been prostrated within the last fortnight. It was stated yesterday that a case brought to the hospital last Sunday was the only one that has occurred this week. There have been ninety-one cases and seventeen deaths, as stated by the authorities, at the Fourth-avenue stables during the last fortnight. All of them were light attacks, except in the case of those that died, and four now under treatment. The disease, according to the statement, has not appeared with as much malignancy here as elsewhere. Very singularly, all of the sick animals are mares. One case was brought in yesterday. The Fourth-avenue stage line report five cases of the disease, but none yesterday.

The Madison-avenue line, although unfortunate in the number of its victims, have been successful in their treatment. Out of 114, within the last fortnight only ten have died. At the first news of the prevalence of the disease the stables were thoroughly cleansed, but this has not brought exemption from its ravages. Dr. CURRAN is the surgeon in charge, and dispenses with the use of slings altogether. The chief victims of the plague in these stables are mares, as in nearly all others. There have been sixty-five animals stricken with the mysterious epidemic in the Sixth-avenue stables, four of which were brought to the hospital yesterday. The young mare attacked on Thursday at 7½ A. M., died the same evening, less than twenty-four hours after.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad, it is stated by one of the stable employes, had thirty new cases yesterday, and several deaths. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company report nothing newer than the two cases recorded on Thursday.

The proprietors of the Fifth-avenue stage line are still reticent, but, on the authority of a gentleman in the vicinity, it is stated that as many as fifteen stages have been taken off the line.

The disease at the Ninth-avenue stables is said to be raging with great virulence, and many horses, it is rumored, are conveyed away in covered wagons at the dead of night.

The Eighth-street stage line has had six cases out of 210 horses. The appearance of the disease there is very recent.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

The Down-Town Depot—The Route—Some Misstatements Corrected.

Judge HILTON informed a TIMES reporter, yesterday, that there was no truth in the statement that the Viaduct Railroad Company intended to use a number of buildings on the south-west corner of Chambers-street and Centre as a site for the down-town depot of the road. He said that there was a proposition to be laid before the Board of Directors to use the easterly side of City Hall Park for a depot, and that that would, without doubt, be the site selected. In order to make room for the proposed building it would be necessary to tear down the Hall of Records, the Sun-stroke Hospital, the engine-house, and, as he facetiously remarked, some of the ground now occupied by the brown-stone Court-house would be taken if it should tumble down, as it showed some symptoms of doing from the numerous cracks now apparent. Judge HILTON stated the exact route of the road had not yet been altogether decided upon, and that the one which he advocated, and which was traced out upon a map before him, was susceptible of considerable variation from now unforseen causes. To meet this contingency, the large number of surveyors now constantly engaged by him were instructed to survey 100 feet on each side of the route marked out on his map; and before his route, the only one now to be submitted to the Board for approval, was adopted, it might vary a number of feet east or west to avoid engineering difficulties hard to be overcome, or property which might be placed at a very high valuation. Already it had been determined to make a change in the down-town route, and instead of crossing the Tryon-row block or houses in Chambers-street, it would not touch any of the buildings in the row or Chambers-street. It would cross the triangle at the intersection of Reade, Centre and Duane streets, and running into the Five Points, will cross the little triangular square, and passing the Five Points House of Industry a short distance to the eastward, will run on up through the Five Points, and between Mulberry and Baxter streets, crossing Spring, and running either through or between Marion and Mulberry streets to Houston, and thence diverging east and west. To the westward it will run through blocks between Bleecker and Houston streets to Hancock, and then bending, run west of and close to Sixth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, where it will run in a diagonal north-western line alongside of Broadway to Forty-second-street, crossing Seventh-avenue. Here it will widen its distance from Broadway, and crossing Eighth-avenue at Fifty-second-street, and Ninth-avenue at Sixty-second-street, run close to the Ninth-avenue to Seventy-second-street. It there widens, diverging in several curves, and runs in the centre of the blocks between Ninth and Tenth avenues to Ninetieth-street. It then draws closer to Tenth-avenue, and from Ninety-fourth-street runs in a close and straight line to One Hundred and Sixth-street, where it strikes a crooked line eastward and touches the eastern side of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, running through the western edge of the property. At One Hundred and Nineteenth-street the route runs through the centre of the New Morningside Park, and so onward through the ground of the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

The easterly course of the road, after leaving Houston-street, runs diagonally to the eastward to Great Jones-street. At Great Jones-street it crosses the Bowery, taking the northern corner of the first-mentioned thoroughfare, and the southern corner of East Fourth-street. Striking the easterly side of Third-avenue, it will closely skirt that avenue to Sixty-third-street, where it will make a curve, and running across blocks at Sixty-fifth-street, will run close to Second-avenue up to Eighty-ninth-street. Here a curve will take place to the eastward, and it will again run in a close line to Third-avenue to the depot at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-streets.

Meeting of the Emigration Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner BELL presiding.

The Committee on Meat reported that Mr. LALOR'S tender was rejected for informality; Mr. D. ARNOLD'S as not genuine, and Mr. J. W. IRVING'S was accepted—also, that the contract was terminable at the pleasure of either party. It was resolved to refer contracts for all unsupplied articles to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the same Committee, that all works at Castle Garden, except contract, be suspended and the workmen discharged; and that, after the contracts are finished, all repairs be done by the Commissioners' workmen. The Committee also reported that they had, for several reasons mentioned, stopped the works for the dock at Ward's Island.

It was decided that no bills be audited by the Finance Committee unless certified by the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The matter of repairs to the burial-ground at Staten Island was referred to Commissioner FREAR, with power.

The Committee on Salaries and Officers recommended that all employes and officers should be citizens, this being a State institution, and that no person be employed at Castle Garden or Ward's Island except through the said Committee.

Commissioner HART objected to delegating all power of making appointments to a subcommittee, and moved that the report be accepted, save the latter clause.

Commissioner HUSTED moved an amendment that it be accepted as read.

On a division the amendment was carried, Commissioners HUSTED, BARR, WILMANN and the Chairman voting in the affirmative, and Commissioners HART, LYNCH and SCHACK in the negative.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Commissioners of Public Parks for "beautifying" the Battery.

Number of alien passengers to date, 116,211; to same date last year, 129,885. In bank Jan. 1, $1,302 02; receipts, $346,523 13; expenses to date, $312,204 99; cash on hand, $35,620 16.

New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum was held on Thursday, June 29, at the institution, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, near the High Bridge. A new building, 100 by 45, two stories, with mansard roof, has been erected for gymnasium, swimming-bath and work-shops. This, with other necessary improvements, will add greatly to the comfort of the employes, and give increased facilities for the education and discipline of the children. This was the first meeting of the Board at the asylum since the appointment of the present Superintendent, E. M. CARPENTER, formerly in charge of the House of Refuge in Rochester. They were much gratified with the order and completeness of the arrangements, the conduct and performance of the more than five hundred children under his care. The Directors cordially invite their fellow-citizens to visit this Institution and see how much is accomplished toward saving the neglected and vagrant children of our City. A pleasant ride of two miles beyond the Central Park will bring them to the entrance on the Tenth-avenue, or by the Hudson River Railroad to the depot One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, entrance on Kingsbridge road.

The Murderer Foster—The Stay of Proceedings—Application for a Commutation of Sentence.

Judge PRATT, yesterday, granted the writ of error and stay of proceedings asked for in the case of WILLIAM FOSTER, the murderer of AVERY D. PUTNAM. The decision was filed in New-York yesterday. This effectually grants him a respite until the first Monday in November next at least, when the case will be argued before the General Term. Gov. HOFFMAN, on application of Judge STUART, has appointed next Monday to hear a prayer and argument for the commutation of FOSTER'S sentence from that of death to imprisonment for life. In case the Governor decides to commute FOSTER'S sentence, all further legal proceedings will be at once suspended.

Launch of the Steam-Yacht "Day Dream."

Mr. W. H. ASPINWALL'S new steam-yacht *Day Dream*, was launched yesterday afternoon from ROWLAND'S Continental Iron-works, Greenpoint, Mr. ASPINWALL and a large number of his friends being present. The yacht is beautifully modelled, constructed with iron frames and wooden planking. She is 105 feet on the water-line, 120 feet over all, 18 feet six inches beam, 7 feet depth of hold, and 5 feet six inches draft. She will have a pair of fourteen-inch diameter cylinders with fourteen-inch stroke, and a boiler containing 120 feet of heating surface. The yacht will be schooner-rigged, with standing rigging of iron-wire rope.

Republican General Committee.

A meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at headquarters, last evening, SINCLAIR TOUSEY in the chair. The Special Committee of the Eighteenth District reported that there were no grievances. The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee appointed to tender Mr. GREELEY a reception and serenade, reported that they had performed their duty, and that the entertainment was a success. A motion was made that eighty-five names which had been offered for enrollment in the Eleventh District be accepted by the organization. Opposition was made to this motion, and the desire was expressed that the entire roll should be wiped out and a new organization be made. This was a district against which the guns of the opposition had been fired, and it was desirable that a clean sweep be made of the whole of it. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to the district, and the Committee adjourned.

Republican Enrollment.

About 200 persons made application to have their names placed on the roll of Republican electors at the Third Assembly District, No. 361 Broome street, last evening, and protests were entered against five who have been enrolled. The books were closed at 9 o'clock, and complaints, &c., referred to a committee appointed for the purpose.

The books of enrollment for the First District Republican Association remained open, at No. 153 Franklin-street, last evening, for inspection by the Republicans of the district. No objections have as yet been made to any enrollments, nor are any expected. This evening those not yet enrolled can have an opportunity of presenting their claims for enrollment.

Suicide or Murder—A Young Englishman Found Shot on the Palisades.

About 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, some citizens, while passing along a piece of woods on the Palisades, in the town of Union, discovered the dead body of an elegantly-attired young man, lying face upward, with a wound in the head and a revolver lying on his breast. Coroner VOLLHARDT was notified, and subsequently took charge of the body. In the meantime quite a number of citizens viewed the remains, and all agreed that he was a stranger in that vicinity. The deceased was apparently an Englishman, about twenty-two years of age, five feet five or six inches in height, of muscular build, black hair and mustache, and extraordinarily handsome features.

He was attired in a black cloth coat with velvet collar, black cloth vest, light plaid checked pantaloons, English gaiters, white linen drawers, white shirt, with the initials "E. M. H." worked in red on the lower end of the bosom, straight brim straw hat with a broad black band and a black binding around the rim, a narrow black neck-tie, with the following, printed in bronze: "Welch, Marcenton & Co., London. The Eglinton, No. 6." The remains were removed to B. N. CRANE'S, undertaker, Hoboken.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Tuesday night a lady entered a Fourth-avenue car with a little boy. Nobody else was in it but the conductor. Shortly after a half-drunken loafer entered the car, sat down beside the lady and familiarly addressed her. She moved to the other side and he did likewise. She appealed to the conductor and he attempted to interfere, but the loafer put his hand to his pocket, saying: "I'll make it hot for anybody that bothers me." The conductor thereupon precipitately retired, and shortly after the lady left the car. The loafer followed and insulted her on the street. No policeman could she see, and she finally took another car full of people and her persecutor desisted. Where is the remedy?

Judge HILTON is constantly visited by numbers of prominent members of religious bodies in this City who are under the impression that the Park Commissioners are about permitting music in the various parks, especially Central, on Sundays, and they earnestly remonstrate against any such permission being granted. Judge HILTON informs all such visitors that he is personally opposed to granting such permission, but does not know what action the Park Commissioners will eventually take in the matter. He, however, feels certain that nothing will be done this season.

The celebrated steamer *Huntsville*, belonging to the "Black Star line," between New-York and Savannah, has lately been laid up for repairs, but is now ready to take her place on the route, and will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, on Saturday, July 8. The *Huntsville* has received new boilers, and a new shaft and rudder-post, and has been newly painted, carpeted and upholstered throughout. The joiner-work in her saloons is new, and the paneling is done in black walnut and chestnut.

The receiver's sale of the contents of the Novelty Iron Works, foot of East Twelfth-street, was begun yesterday morning, and among the lots disposed of were the remains of the steamship *North Star*, for which $3,950 was paid by JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN; double-slide lathe, $1,900, A. S. JACKSON & Co.; double-slide lathe, $1,450, A. S. JACKSON & Co., purchasers. An immense quantity of tools of every kind were sold by weight at so many cents per pound.

A large crowd of people gathered round a hat-store in Broadway, near Liberty-street, yesterday afternoon, to study the peculiarities of a "sun-stroke preventive" of doubtful efficacy, which consists of a piece of felt, with a wire attachment, to place inside hats. The felt has to be saturated in water or glycerine, and adjusted above the crown of the hat or cap. The evaporation of the fluid, it is stated, produces a cool atmosphere on the top of the head.

Gen. NEWTON has given strict orders that no boats of any kind be allowed to land at the Government dock at Sandy Hook. As, however, any number of boats insist on landing, and there is no force on the dock but a solitary guardian to prevent them, (which he doesn't attempt,) probably some measures will be taken to insure obedience to the order and respect to the United States.

Daily the number of bodies found in the two rivers which surround our City is quite appalling, when it is considered that in most cases these bodies have marks upon them which prove that some foul play has been committed. The records of murder are thus swelled to a terrible extent, and no clue is given to the mystery.

Two of the Bleecker-street cars have been fitted with sheet-iron gates to prevent passengers from entering or leaving by the front platform. Little or no inconvenience is experienced by the adoption of this safeguard, and it is to be hoped that it will be put on all the cars of the line.

A poor woman may be seen at the corner of some of the principal streets daily selling prints. Her story is a sad one. She is a widow, with two little children, and her only means of subsistence is the small profit she makes on her pictures and the charity of the passers-by.

Tonka-beans, sometimes incorrectly called vanilla beans, which were once the necessary adjunct to every snuff-box, are sold on the street stands at the rate of six for a quarter. They are used extensively by distillers and tobacco manufacturers to give flavor to their productions.

Gen. MAXEY has just completed his new fort on Blackwell's Island, and has sold it to the City for $150,000. Commissioner BRENNAN has given him drafts on the City Treasury for that sum. Gen. MAXEY is one of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum.

The business of dealing in second-hand lumber has increased of late years to a great extent. Doors, windows, stairs, railings and other building necessaries can be bought at a very low figure, compared with what new ones would cost.

DAVID DONOHUE, JOHN DONOHUE and JAMES MCTAGUE were committed in default of $2,500 bail, yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, for knocking down JOHN H. RANCK, of No. 309 East Twenty-fourth-street, and robbing him of $34.

Strawberry short-cake has bid farewell to the restaurants of this City until next Spring. Its place will be occupied for a short time by combinations of dough with raspberries and blackberries, which the cooks have pressed into their service.

MARY WHITE, of No. 865 Third-avenue, yesterday attempted to blow out the flame of a kerosene lamp. Although severely burned about the face, she will probably recover. A few of the fragments of the lamp were found.

JIM CUSICK, of No. 205 West Houston-street, was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for assaulting Assistant Alderman ISAAC ROBINSON, of No. 62 Macdougal-street, and threatening to kill him with a knife.

The principal part of the cheap pegged shoes sold in this City, in the lower quarters, are made in Sing Sing, Auburn and Trenton State Prisons, by convict labor. Also, nearly all the furniture called "Cottage," which is so popular.

In response to a letter written by HARRY HILL, as stake-holder in the Mace-Coburn affair, to DICK HOLLYWOOD, the referee, the latter has given his reasons for the decision he rendered, and orders the money to be paid to MACE.

"Dutch HEINRICHS," the notorious bank robber and sneak-thief, has not left the City, but may be daily seen in the vicinity of Wall-street with two other notorious thieves. The detectives there seem to ignore his presence.

There are now some thirty French restaurants along Broadway, Fourth-avenue, Sixth-avenue and some cross streets where "regular dinners," at fifty cents a head are sold. The fare comprises soup, fish, one entrée, roast, salad and dessert. The claret wine is fifty cents a bottle, and it is on the sale of this that the restaurateurs make their profit.

At length the pillars have been put up in front of the Court-house main entrance, and workmen are now fixing the cornices. This little item has cost the City $170,000, and another appropriation is wanted to complete them.

There was a heavy calendar for trial yesterday morning, in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justice SHANDLEY, as there was no Court on Tuesday; of the forty-eight cases, however, none possessed any special interest.

The open cars on some of the City railroad lines are one of the Summer features. But it is generally remarked that the hard and narrow wooden seats are much less convenient than those of the ordinary cars.

One of the favorite fishing-places around New-York is Fort Hamilton, where boats and all the conveniences can be had. Around Fort Lafayette, daily, there are some fifty out with amateur fishermen.

PETER GUIRAUD was committed by Judge SCOTT, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for presenting a revolver at Officer SCHUYLER, of the Twelfth Precinct, and threatening to shoot him.

Judge W. Z. STUART, of Indiana; Judge S. BURKE, of Cleveland; Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, of Rochester, and Gen. J. H. BRISBIN, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

In many of the street-cars peddling is carried on to a great extent by men, boys and girls, to the great annoyance of the passengers. Toy-books and songs are the principal stock in trade.

Just at present there are a larger number of theatrical people in this City disengaged than ever before. The business is singularly dull, and many will engage for board and advertising.

The Americus Club will go to Long Branch today dressed in full uniform, accompanied with music to attend the races. There will be a grand clam-bake in the grove after the races.

FRANCIS KAUFFMAN, charged with refilling old boxes of cigars, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS, the evidence being insufficient to sustain a conviction.

There are fifteen "keno" shops in successful operation in the Fourteenth Ward, and on a line with Broadway. The proprietors do not exert themselves to be secret therein.

The new hotel now being erected in Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and said to belong to the "Boss of the Ring," is being rapidly advanced.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, JAMES CARR was held to await the injuries inflicted on MARTIN KELLY, whom he shot with a pistol in the arm.

MICHAEL HORN, having pointed a loaded musket at BENJ. F. CEDNER, of No. 43 Maiden-lane, was arrested yesterday, and committed by Justice HOGAN.

Strawberries are fast disappearing in the City. The last run of the season were sold yesterday by venders at two cents per basket.

A new sea-wall is to be erected at once in front of the Twenty-third-street Ferry-slip. The place is much dilapidated at present.

GEO. SMITH, WILLIAM WIER and BRAXTON BAKER, Directors of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. HILL, of the United States Army, and Hon. Mr. FITLOCK, of England, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. MARCY, of the United States Army, and Hon. ARTHUR CHENEY, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, of Utica, and Gen. FRY, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. P. D. BYRNES has presented a fine alligator to the Commissioners of Public Parks. It will be placed in Central Park.

The Grand Opera-house is undergoing considerable renovation preparatory to its reopening in September.

The Police caution the public against counterfeit $2 bills upon the Ninth National Bank of this City.

The entrance to the Stadt Theatre has been transformed into a shooting-gallery.

Pop-corn, in balls and loose, forms a staple article in the confectionery trade.

Gen. F. WILTSIE, of Newburg, is at the Sturtevant House.

Music at the City Hall Park at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

MILES DOTEY, keeper of a hat store at No. 123 Bridge-street, was found at an early hour yesterday morning lying in the store with his throat cut. The act had evidently been commited by his own hand, for there was no evidence of any persons having entered the store, and the razor that had been used was found to be his own. He was unmarried.

An application was made, yesterday morning, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, to Judge GILBERT, for an order admitting SYLVIA MAILLARD to bail. MAILLARD was convicted, about two months ago, of manslaughter in the fourth degree for killing GEO. WILSON, in Williamsburg, but a new trial has been ordered by the General Term. The Court granted the motion, and the bail was fixed at $2,500.

There were 231 deaths in the city during the past week—53 men, 57 women, 91 boys and 70 girls. Of these 56 died of cholera infantum, 24 of consumption, 23 of disease of the brain, 19 of convulsions, 11 of pneumonia and 8 of small-pox. Of the deceased, 131 were under 1 year of age, and only 2 were over 80 years of age.

The sixth annual exhibition of the pupils of St. Mary's Male School (Father MCDONALD'S) was held, last night, at Masonic Temple, corner of Seventh and Grand streets, E. D. The entertainment was interspersed with declamation, music (instrumental and vocal) and the drama, and was of an unusually interesting character.

A woman giving her name as AGNES RILEY was arrested yesterday morning for attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill in the store of JAMES DICKSON, on Grand-street, E. D. On being taken before the United States Commissioner she pleaded not guilty, and was held to await examination.

The trustees of the Ormond-place Central Congregational Church have resolved to erect a new tabernacle for themselves, at an expense of $60,000, to seat 2,000 persons. In design, the edifice will be similar to that now occupied by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, in Schermerhorn-street.

In the United States District Court, Judge BENEDICT, yesterday, entered a decree forfeiting the premises of JANE KEARNEY at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Rand-street, for having permitted them to be used as shelter for an illicit whiskey still.

By the weekly report of the Board of Charities, it appears that at present 2,096 persons are in the county institutions at Flatbush. The number of patients in the Small-pox Hospital is fifty-eight; a decrease of five within the past seven days.

HUGH SMITH, who was run over on the 4th inst. by a dummy engine in Marshal-street, died of his injuries yesterday morning in the Long Island College Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

A novel thieving case came up before Judge VAN BUSSE, of College Point, Wednesday. JOHN REINDEL had a party arrested for stealing crockery and hardware enough to furnish a store. REINDEL testified that these goods were carried off in beer kegs while the heads were on, but the Judge not deeming it possible for so large a quantity to find its way through a bung-hole, gave the defendant an honorable discharge.

EDWARD HICKS, the colored man who assaulted Mr. ISAAC POOLE, of Little Neck, was yesterday brought before Judge LAWRENCE, plead guilty and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. POOLE still continues in a very dangerous condition, congestion of the brain having resulted from the blow.

THOMAS MCDERMOTT, news-dealer, of Whitestone, was yesterday brought before Judge LAWRENCE for assault and battery, on complaint of MCKINNEY, a news-boy. He was fined $10. He was arraigned on another complaint before Judge QUATERMAN for the same offense by JAS. B. STILLWAGEN. Case adjourned.

The Roman Catholics of Maspeth have purchased eight lots on Perry and Clinton avenues, and are building a church.

Contracts of $3,000,000 were made last week for work at STEWART'S Garden City, on Hempstead Plains.

There will be a large sale of lots in the village of Flushing next week, 1,300 in number.

A new Episcopal church at West Islip was dedicated on the 3d inst.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday MARY FRICK and ELIZABETH BUCK were arrested for assault and battery, and committed by Justice GARRETT, in default of $1,000 bail.

To-morrow evening a grand panorama, lecture and musical entertainment will be given in the St. Mary's School Building, at Clifton. The proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes.

A course of special sermons will be delivered by Rev. Mr. SPELLMYER, in the Kingsley Methodist Church, at Stapleton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. GRANTHAL FERRIS, an aged and highly-respected citizen of Westchester, who has been insane for several years past, on Wednesday last accidentally fell off the string-piece of the dock into Westchester Creek, and was drowned. His daughter and another young lady witnessed Mr. FERRIS fall into the water, and immediately attempted to rescue him, but failed to do so. Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. N. H. TYRREL, of Perth Amboy, an ex-member of the Legislature, about three years ago purchased a very valuable mare. She was five years old, and sound in every particular. After keeping her nearly two years, she became sick, and an operation was performed, the surgeon removing a large round stone weighing fifteen and three-quarter ounces. The mare survived the operation, and lived until a few days ago. A post-mortem examination was made upon her, and a second and larger stone was taken from the body. These stones are in the possession of Mr. TYRREL. Mr. TYRREL'S mare showed all the symptoms of the disease so prevalent and fatal in New-York.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday, two Cubans were arraigned on an indictment for selling cigars in Newark. They said they traded Panama hats for cigars, and sold the latter, not knowing the provisions of our revenue laws concerning the selling of such articles. Their trial was fixed for next week.

JACOB SMITH, a lad fourteen years old, was killed at the west end of Bergen Cut last evening about 8 o'clock. He was playing upon the walk, when he was struck by a passing train and thrown some distance, dying almost instantly. The body was removed to his home at Marion, and the Coroner viewed the remains.

A meeting of gentlemen belonging in the lower part of New-Jersey, who are opposed to the proposed lease of the united railroads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was held at the Camden Court-house on Wednesday evening, and a number of resolutions embodying their objections were adopted.

Col. TREADWELL, of Jersey City, who is in jail at Trenton, awaiting trial on a charge of passing a counterfeit bill, was yesterday brought into Court and informed that the Grand Jury had found another indictment against him. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set down for Thursday next.

JAMES SOLOMON, an escaped lunatic, yesterday morning entered the saloon of Mr. C. H. BAILEY, on Broad-street, Newark, and attacked the proprietor, clutching him by the throat, throwing him on the floor, and inflicting serious injuries. SOLOMON was taken to the Police Station.

Early yesterday morning a quantity of saltpetre, lying at the foot of Jersey City, was stolen by New-York pirates. The goods belonged to Messrs. BATELLE & RENWICK, and were worth $200. The watchman saw the thieves operate, but he was powerless to give chase.

The quarrel between the old Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County and the Board elected under the late charter, caused by the former Board claiming the latter to have been illegally elected, has been decided in the State Supreme Court in favor of the old Board.

The grasshoppers are damaging the crops in Sussex County and the upper part of the State. An insect heretofore unknown in that section has greatly damaged the cherry trees, and all the fruits are being more or less injured by insects.

Hon. SAMUEL STOCKTON, of Burlington County, died at his residence at Sykesville on the 4th inst. He was a member of the Legislature in 1865, and subsequently a Director of the Joint Companies. He was sixty-three years old.

In the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday, LEWIS C. TODD was arraigned on an indictment under the Bankrupt act, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed to await trial.

The motion to vacate the order for the sale of the Paterson and Newark Railroad has been denied by the Chancellor, and the road will be sold on the 18th of August.

GEORGE BOTTS, the murderer of "Pet" HALSTED, served in the Thirteenth Regiment, N. J. V., until disabled and discharged. He was not a deserter as reported.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders, yesterday, disposed of $70,000 in county bonds at a higher figure than they have ever before brought.

A mad dog was shot in Commerce-street, Newark, yesterday, by a policeman. It had bitten a lad named BIBLE.

Mr. FRANK H. STERNS, formerly a New-Jersey reporter, died at Springfield, Mass., on the 5th inst., of consumption.

Newark, yesterday, had two new cases of small-pox.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following are the assignments of the cadets who have just graduated: Infantry—First Regiment, Frank H. Edmunds; Third Regiment, James H. Ayers; Fourth Regiment, Henry E. Robinson; Fifth Regiment, Thomas M. Woodruff; Sixth Regiment, Thomas G. Townsend; Seventh Regiment, Charles A. Woodruff; Eighth Regiment, Wallace Mott; Ninth Regiment, George F. Chase; Eleventh Regiment, Francis W. Mansfield; Thirteenth Regiment, James Fornance; Fifteenth Regiment, L. H. Walker; Sixteenth Regiment, George E. Baker; Seventeenth Regiment, Daniel H. Brush; Eighteenth Regiment, William B. Wheeler; Nineteenth Regiment, Alexander McGuard; Twentieth Regiment, Charles H. Ribbel; Twenty-first Regiment, William R. Hoag; Twenty-second Regiment, John Mc A. Webster; Twenty-third Regiment, Richard H. Toillon; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Fayette W. Roe; Twenty-fifth Regiment, Julius A. Parder.

Cavalry—First Regiment, Thomas T. Knox; Second, James N. Allison; Third, Edgar Stilver, Andrew H. Russell, Walter S. Wyatt, and Frederick Schwatka; Fourth, James R. Wasson, John A. McKinney, U. Grant White, and Fred. D. Grant; Fifth, Richard S. Stewart, George B. Davis; Sixth, George S. Anderson, Vinton A. Goddard, Charles C. Morrison, Henry D. Kingsbury; Seventh, Andrew H. Nave; Eighth, James P. Hickey; Ninth, Thomas S. Mumford; Tenth, Charles R. Ward.

Lieut.-Commander Woodward has been detached from ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard, and granted three months' leave. Assistant-Surgeon McClellan, of the Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Philadelphia to report to the Surgeon-General.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	July 8	New-York	Bremen.
The Queen	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 8	New-York	London.
Oceanic	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	July 8	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

City of Merida	July 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 7½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 9½ A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 6.—*In steam-ship Lafayette, from Brest and Havre.*—Jules Marcon, Philippe Marcon, Mme. la C. Tariena, Alfred Gilles, Mr. Boell, Mr. Chaleyer, Mr. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Miss Hill, Mr. MacLane, Mr. Megeon, Mrs. Megeon, (died on the voyage,) Mr. Getiche, Charles Homer, Mme. Charles Homer, Mme. Cortayso, child and maid, Mr. Gusman, Mrs. Potts, Miss Prenton, Ermenegild Sartore, Toane Sartore, Mr. Rabut, Mrs. Rabut, Miss Marie Rabut, Miss Josephine Rabut, Mrs. Chotard, Mr. Porcile, Labbe Tollon, Mrs. Constant and child, Mr. Rassimer, Mr. Lufbury, P. Tollon, Mrs. Tollon, George U. Freret, Mrs. Pedroso, Miss Eloise Pedroso, Miss Adolphine Pedroso, Mr. Auzat, B. Xavier, Vincent Hausie, Mrs. Desprez, M. Ry. Mr. Lelievre, Mr. Pomarede, Mr. Fourman and son, Paul Silver, Mr. Bandot, Mr. Sabatier, Mr. Vonillot, Mr. Mabbiam, John Ortan, A. Galabert, Henry Levy, Daniel Levy, P. Lazard, Miss Teadora Baquero, Paul Jeannet, Mr. Durstey, and Mrs. Durstey and infant, Mr. Marsot, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Jenny Louet, Mrs. Fourman, Miss Fourman, Mrs. Cumberworth, Mrs. Artan, Miss Artan, Mayer Polock, Miss Regina Levy, George Drentel, J. Bolin, Chas. Etwinn, Mary Joseph, Ravin d'Elpeng, Charles Prequet, Maxime Prequet, Mrs. Prequet, Miss Prequet, Mr. Moneug, Paul Sudreaux, Joseph Aubert, Mr. Jacheumot, Raphael Weill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:35 | Sun sets......7:33 | Moon rises.11:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:32 | Gov. Island.12:21 | Hell Gate....1:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships New-York, (N. G.) Von Ernster, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) W. H. Webb; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Ship John Bertram, (N. G.,) Petsen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Helen Drummond, (Br.,) Tregarthen, Gloucester, Eng., Howlett & Torrance; Helena, Potter, Gibraltar for orders, Lunt & Brother; Carrier Dove, (Br.,) Saunders, St. John, N. B., George E. Cook & Co.; Vesua, (Br.,) Davis, Rotterdam, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Moses Day, Crosby, Nuevitas, J. M. Leonard & Co.; Idalia, (Br.,) Gordon, Little Glace Bay, George H. Brewer & Co.; Rhone, (Br.,) McDougall, Little Glace Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Foster, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Helen A. Bowen, Alexander, Demerara, H. W. Loud & Co.; Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Port-au-Prince, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Eveline, Pierce, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; P. Cake, Endicott, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Roussey, Havre June 22, Brest 24th, with mdse. and 92 passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced very heavy head winds the entire passage; June 30, 6½ P. M., Mrs. Migear, a passenger, of Walcottville, Conn., died; July 3, lat. 41 27, lon. 61 41, passed steam-ship Periere, hence for Havre, and a steamer showing 2 rockets and 2 white lights, bound E.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston June 27 and Key West July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; the steam-ship Ariadne, from New-York, and Margaret, from Philadelphia, arr. at Key West July 1, and proceeded same day.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. July 5, 6 P. M., off Squan, passed steam-ship South Carolina, hence for Charleston; left at Fernandina brig B. F. Nash, for Matanzas, ldg.

Steam-ship Sherman, Blanchard, Havana July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship J. A. Thompson, (of Bath,) Thompson, Cardiff, June 7, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark Wm. E. Anderson, Gullison, Caibarien, 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has had light, moderate weather the entire passage; left in port barks Henry Buck, for New-York in 2 ds.; Harry Booth for do., ldg.; Eureka for do. do.; brig Angelia, for a port N. of Hatteras, do.

Brig James Ratchford, (of Parrsboro, N.S.,) George, Windsor, N. S., with plaster, is anchored off Hart Island.

Schr. Lading Star, Foote, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber, is anchored off Hart Island.

Schr. Margie, (of Eastport,) McFadden, Santa Martha and Savanilla 19 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to D. de Castro & Co—vessel to Brest, Son & Co. Has had fine weather, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to master. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. E. M. Newins, Ruland, St. Pierre, Mart., 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Towne. No date, lat. 37 10, lon. 74, spoke bark St. Cloud, from Genoa for Philadelphia, 58 ds. out.

Schr. Summerville, (Br.,) Johnson, Lahave, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. J. N. Smith, Scoville, Albany, for New Haven.

Schr. Nellie W. Benedict, Wilson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Warren, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. James English, Parker, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Lucy J. Coggswell, Shaw, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. W. Coffin, Smith, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Ferris, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Only Daughter, Headley, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Chillion, Winslow, Augusta, Me., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Orion, Osborn, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. S. S. Lewis, Clifford, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Addie Murchie, Merrill, Calais, with lumber to Stimpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Honest Abe, Connery, Gardener, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary & Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Antelope, (Br.,) Mallet, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Marietta, Mason, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza E., Murray, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Young, Young, Rondout, for Norwalk.

Schr. Highland, Lynch, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Hutchinson, Portland, Me.

Schr. A. Crandall, Rogers, Millstone Point.

Schr. Hesperus, Connery, Blue Hill.

Schr. Lucy Church, Baker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higbee, Virginia.

Schr. Loretta, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. A. F. Minor, Hill, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. Here, Kelly, Salem.

WIND.—Sundown, moderate, S., thick fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 6.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah; ships Ivanhoe, from Liverpool; Kate Prince, from Liverpool; barks Armenia, Morton and Lizzie, from Mayaguez; brigs S. D. Hart, from Philadelphia; Delmont and Locke, from Rondout; Ida C., from Monrovia; M. McFarlane, from Cardiff; Mary, from Barbados; schr. Sam Weller, from Palermo. Also arr. United States steamer Kansas, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Cld. steamer Empire, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Mary P. Williams and brig Italia, from Ponce.

Passed out steamer Berlin, for Bremen; barks Industrie for Amsterdam and Avondale for Bristol, and brig Geo. Latimer, for Porto Rico.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 6.—Cld. steam-ships Rapidan, for New-York, and North Point, for Baltimore, and bark Commodore, Dupont, for Montevideo.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
DRESS FANS, POCKET FANS, SHELL FANS,
AND FANS ENAMELED ROCCOCO STYLE.

FREEMAN & BURR,
NOS. 138 AND 140 FULTON-ST., N. Y.,

HAVE very great pleasure in inviting attention to their splendid assortment of Goods, especially adapted to Summer wear:

SUMMER SUITS, $8, $10.
SUMMER SUITS, $15, $20.
SUMMER SUITS, $25, $30.
SUMMER SUITS, $40, $50.

FREEMAN & BURR'S stock embraces an endless variety of SUITS in Flannels, Tweeds, Cheviots, Creps, Drap d'Etes, Linens, Ducks, Alpacas, Seersuckers. ALSO, Fine BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS, for all occasions and occupations.

WHITE VESTS in Linens, Ducks, Marseilles, Velveteens, Turkish, Toweling, and Corduroy.

ANY GARMENT MADE TO MEASURE AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE.

COATS, $5, PANTS, $3, VESTS, $2.
COATS, $10, PANTS, $5, VESTS, $3.
COATS, $15, PANTS, $8, VESTS, $5.
COATS, $20, PANTS, $10, VESTS, $6.

FREEMAN & BURR'S Stock in BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING is of unparalleled extent and variety, embracing all the favorite designs, and most fashionable materials for all ages.

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